



CITY OF BRADFORD.

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REPORT


ON THE

Public Health of the City

For 1910.

Bradford:

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# HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1910-11.

*(Meet every other Wednesday at 5 p.m.)*

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THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE LORD MAYOR

MR. COUNCILLOR E. J. SMITH, Chairman

MR. COUNCILLOR H. T. PULLAN, Deputy Chairman

MR. ALDERMAN DICKINSON

MR. ALDERMAN A. PRIESTMAN

„ HORSFALL

„ H. B. PRIESTMAN

MR. ALDERMAN C. L. ROBINSON

MR. COUNCILLOR BOOTH

MR. COUNCILLOR PALIN

„ COWLING

„ POLLITT

„ GELDARD

„ PRIESTLEY

„ J. HARRISON

„ STEAD

„ HOLDEN

„ WALKER

„ LAZENBY

„ WILMAN

„ LEACH

„ WILSON

## HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE.

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(1) *Accounts and Purchasing Committee :—*

THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE LORD MAYOR

ALDERMEN—H. B. PRIESTMAN and C. L. ROBINSON

COUNCILLORS LAZENBY, PULLAN, E. J. SMITH and WILMAN

(2) *Hospitals, Semon Convalescents' Home, Mortuaries, and Infectious Diseases Committee :—*

THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE LORD MAYOR

ALDERMEN—A. PRIESTMAN and H. B. PRIESTMAN

COUNCILLORS BOOTH, COWLING, GELDARD, HOLDEN, PALIN, PRIESTLEY,  
PULLAN, E. J. SMITH and WILSON

(3) *Committee to deal with Public Urinals, Privy Accommodation, Common Lodging Houses, Smoke Nuisance, General Nuisances, Cow Sheds, Slaughter-houses, Cellar Dwellings, and with matters arising under the Shop Hours Act :—*

THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE LORD MAYOR

ALDERMEN—DICKINSON and HORSFALL

COUNCILLORS BOOTH, J. HARRISON, HOLDEN, LEACH, POLLITT,  
PRIESTLEY, PULLAN, E. J. SMITH, STEAD and WALKER

(4) *Housing Committee :—*

THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE LORD MAYOR

ALDERMEN—DICKINSON, HORSFALL and A. PRIESTMAN

COUNCILLORS COWLING, GELDARD, J. HARRISON, LAZENBY, LEACH,  
PALIN, POLLITT, PULLAN, E. J. SMITH, STEAD, WALKER  
and WILMAN.

## STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

---

W. ARNOLD EVANS, M.D., B.Sc.,	Medical Officer of Health
JAS. T. KITCHIN, M.D.,	Superintendent of the City Hospital, Leeds Road
F. W. EURICH, M.D.,	Bacteriologist
F. W. RICHARDSON, F.I.C.,	Public Analyst
FRANK WHITE, M.R.San.I.,	Chief Inspector of Nuisances
H. DRAKE,	Assistant Inspector of Nuisances (Cert. Sanitary Inst.)
W. H. T. BENTLEY,	Meat Inspector (Cert. Sanitary Inst.)
H. RAISTRICK,	Assistant Meat Inspector (Cert. Sanitary Inst.)
G. DRIVER,	Fish Inspector
J. J. WARRINGTON,	Food and Drugs Inspector (Cert. Sanitary Inst.)
W. MARGERISON,	Inspector under the Shop Hours Act
	(Cert. Sanitary Inst.)
W. HARDY,	Assistant Inspector under the Shop Hours Act
	(Cert. Sanitary Inst.)
S. NICHOLSON,	Smoke Nuisance Inspector
C. PITTS, M.R.C.V.S.,	Veterinary Inspector of Dairy Cattle
	(Cert. Sanitary Inst.)
T. RIDLEY,	Inspector of Cowsheds (Cert. Sanitary Inst.)
J. W. WILKINSON,	Lodging House Inspector (Cert. Sanitary Inst.)
H. SIMPSON,	Sub-Inspector of Nuisances
F. HILEY,	„ „ (Cert. Sanitary Inst.)
W. ACKREL,	„ „ (Cert. Sanitary Inst.)
L. CLAYTON,	„ „ (Cert. Sanitary Inst.)
A. GARNER,	„ „ (Cert. Sanitary Inst.)
F. GLEDSTONE,	„ „ (Cert. Sanitary Inst.)
J. HANSON,	„ „ (Cert. Sanitary Inst.)
E. G. HARDY,	„ „ (Cert. Sanitary Inst.)
J. HORSFALL,	„ „ (Cert. Sanitary Inst.)
J. MACKEE,	„ „
T. SEWELL,	„ „ (Cert. Sanitary Inst.)
R. Y. WALTON	„ „ (Cert. Sanitary Inst.)
S. DAWSON	„ „ (Cert. Sanitary Inst.)

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT—*Continued.*

J. W. ELLIOTT, Inspector under the Housing and Town Planning Act  
(Cert. Sanitary Inst.)  
 J. A. RAISTRICK, „ „ „ (Cert. Sanitary Inst.)  
 C. SUTCLIFFE, Disinfecting Officer  
 L. J. BENTLEY, Assistant „  
 C. LISLES, „ „  
 A. HEMMS, Statistical Clerk  
 J. E. SUTCLIFFE, Clerk (Cert. Sanitary Inst.)  
 J. P. GREENWOOD, Clerk  
 J. W. MARLTON, Clerk  
 S. B. OATES, J. FIRTH, P. DAY, S. S. WHITE, Junior Clerks  
 J. LAMBERT, Storekeeper (Disinfectants)  
 Miss E. H. JONES, Sanitary Inspector (Cert. of Sanitary Inspectors'  
Examination Board of London; National Health Diploma)  
 Miss M. H. HARTLAND, Assistant Sanitary Inspector (Cert. of Sanitary  
Inspectors' Examination Board of London; Bedford College  
Hygiene Diploma)  
 Miss L. JOWETT, Inspector of Midwives (C.M.B., Cert. Sanitary Inst.)  
 Miss M. M. URQUHART (Cert. of Sanitary Inspectors' Examination  
Board of London; National Health Diploma)  
 Miss C. A. BOWMAN (C.M.B., Cert. of Royal Sanitary Institute)  
 Miss M. G. SEED (C.M.B., Cert. of Royal Sanitary Institute; Sanitary  
Inspectors' Cert. of Victoria University, Manchester)  
 Miss B. KERR (Cert. Sanitary Inst.; L.G.B. Cert. Scotland)  
 Miss G. H. CAMERON (Cert. of Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board  
of London)

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In addition to the above the Medical Officer of Health is assisted in the Inspection of New Buildings by the following officers under the Building Committee :—

H. E. CRAVEN, Building Plans Inspector  
 I. INGHAM, Assistant Building Inspector  
 F. GLEDHILL, „ „ „  
 J. PETTS, „ „ „

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## APPENDICES.

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I.—Annual Report of the City Analyst.

II.—Local Government Board Statistical Tables —

1. Birth and Death Rates.
2. Population, Births, and Deaths in Wards.
3. Notification of Infectious Disease.
4. Causes of, and Ages at, Death.
5. Infant Mortality.

## STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Situation : Latitude 53·4 N.; Longitude 1·7 W.

Elevation : 251—1207 feet.

Area of City : 22,844 acres, or  $35\frac{1}{2}$  sq. miles.

Density of Population : 12·9 persons per acre.

Number of Inhabited Houses : 68,345.

Population : 288,505 (Census 1911).

287,851 (estimated to the middle of 1910).

Birth-rate : 19·06 per 1000.

Death-rate : Recorded, 14·30 per 1000.

Corrected (for age and sex), 15·50 per 1000.

Zymotic, 1·26 per 1000.

Phthisis, 1·11 per 1000.

Infantile Mortality, 127 per 1000 births.

Total Rainfall : 33·44 inches.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL, BRADFORD,

*July 31st, 1911.*

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.*

GENTLEMEN,

The preliminary Census figures for 1911 showed that the population of Bradford, as estimated by the Registrar-General, was over estimated to the extent of 9057 persons. In calculating the vital and mortal statistics of the City as a whole, I have, therefore, made a revised estimate based upon the information furnished by the Census, but as the figures for the Municipal Wards have not yet been published, the Ward rates are calculated upon an estimate made before the Census was taken. Most of these rates will be slightly, though only very slightly, too low.

Judged by the death-rate, the year 1910 may be regarded as a record for healthiness, for fewer people have died per 1000 of the population than in any previous year in the history of Bradford. The Mortality Rate from all causes was 14.30 per

1000, as compared with 16·2 per 1000 in Manchester, 18·3 in Liverpool, 15·1 in Glasgow, 14·2 in Sheffield, and 15·2 in Hull. The number of deaths from the group of diseases usually described as preventable has been rather greater than in the year preceding, owing chiefly to an epidemic of measles, which caused 144 deaths, and a small increase in the mortality attributed to epidemic diarrhœa, due, probably, more to climatic conditions than any other cause. Diphtheria has been slightly less prevalent than during 1909, and the mortality due to Tuberculosis about the same as in the previous year.

The birth-rate per 1000 of the population was 19·06, and, although extremely low for an industrial district, is slightly higher than the rate for the previous year.

Some progress has been made with the housing of the poor. I made several representations under the Housing and Town Planning Act, and closing orders were issued in reference to 83 dwellings considered to be unfit for human habitation. Under the Bradford Corporation Gas and Improvement Act, 15 cellar dwellings and basements have also been closed. Certificates to the number of 626 for new dwelling-houses have been issued, but included in this number are the five blocks of tenement dwellings on the Longlands area. Judging from the number of applications received for rooms in the tenement dwellings, there appears to be a demand for more small houses at low rentals.

The Local Government Board issued a series of Housing Regulations under the Housing and Town Planning Act in September, and, after I had presented a report, two additional inspectors were appointed for the purpose of house inspection under the order.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. ARNOLD EVANS., B.Sc., M.D.



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# STATISTICS

OF

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND CAUSES OF DEATH.

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### POPULATION.

At the end of June, 1910, the population of Bradford was estimated by the Registrar General to be 295,865, being an increase of 1862 over that of 1909. As ascertained by the Census taken in April, 1911, however, the population then was only 288,505, and an estimate to the middle of that year gives the population as 288,723. The estimate of the Registrar General was 297,780, so that for the year 1911 the population of Bradford was over-estimated to the extent of 9057. The vital statistics for the whole city have been calculated upon the population as shown by the recent Census, but as the population of the Municipal Wards is not yet known the Ward figures are based upon an estimate prepared from local knowledge.

### BIRTHS.

The number of births registered during the year ending December 31st, 1910, was 5490, consisting of 2823 males and 2667 females. Calculated on the population as ascertained by the Census of 1911 the birth-rate for the year was 19·06 per 1000 of the population, showing an apparent increase of ·33 per 1000 on the rate of 18·73 for the previous year. Locally the birth-rate varied between 13·63 in Bolton Ward to 23·73 in Eccleshill. The birth-rate for the whole of England and Wales was 24·8, and for the seventy-seven great towns of the country 24·9 per 1000 of the population. In 136 smaller towns it was 23·7 per 1000.

The birth-rate for Bradford, commencing with the year 1881, as contrasted with that of England and Wales, is shown on the diagram appended.

*Illegitimate Births.* — There were 300 births of illegitimate infants registered during 1910, being in the proportion of 55 per 1000 of the total births, the average proportion in the preceding ten years having been 48 per 1000. It is by no means satisfactory to find the percentage of illegitimate births to total births has risen from 4·3 per cent. in 1907 to 5·5 per cent. in 1910.

The mean birth-rates in Bradford, calculated upon the total population at the last three Censuses, were as under, which shows a decrease in the birth-rate of 42 per cent. since 1881 :—

	1881.	1891.	1901.	1910.
Bradford      ...    ...    ...	33·0	28·7	23·0	19·06
England and Wales    ...    ...	34·0	30·7	28·6	24·8

*Table showing Total Births, Illegitimate Births and Infant Mortality Rates for Legitimate and Illegitimate Infants.*

YEAR.	BIRTHS.		PERCENTAGE OF ILLEGITIMATE TO TOTAL BIRTHS.	DEATHS UNDER 12 MONTHS.		PROPORTION OF DEATHS UNDER 12 MONTHS PER 1000 BIRTHS.		
	Total.	Illegitimate.		Total.	Illegitimate.	Total.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.
1907	5736	249	4·3 %	713	61	124	119	245
1908	5998	289	4·8 %	860	62	143	140	215
1909	5507	278	5·0 %	637	68	116	109	245
1910	5490	300	5·5 %	695	59	127	122	197

Population, Births and Birth-rates in Bradford for a series of years,  
1882—1910.

BIRTHS.

YEAR.	Population.	No. of Births.	Rate per 1000.	Infantile death-rate per 1000 Births.
1882	191,868	6225	32·4	174
1883	199,214	5953	29·9	147
1884	201,347	6216	30·9	181
1885	203,504	6218	30·6	144
1886	205,684	6285	30·6	167
1887	207,887	6202	29·8	179
1888	210,113	6266	29·8	153
1889	212,364	6272	29·5	181
1890	214,634	6247	29·1	169
1891	216,808	6214	28·7	181
1892	217,805	5959	27·4	155
1893	219,008	6112	27·9	198
1894	220,218	5960	27·1	144
1895	221,435	5894	26·6	203
1896	222,658	5945	26·7	143
1897	223,895	5678	25·4	179
1898	225,133	5593	24·8	184
1899	226,373	5508	24·3	181
1900	*278,634	6720	24·1	141
1901	280,161	6461	23·06	168
†1902	281,770	6574	22·89	138
1903	283,412	6595	23·27	148
1904	285,089	6278	22·02	167
1905	286,799	6047	21·08	144
1906	288,544	5937	20·58	152
1907	290,323	5736	19·76	124
†1908	292,136	5998	20·14	143
1909	293,983	5507	18·73	116
1910	287,851	5490	19·06	127

\* City extended. † 53 weeks

## BIRTHS.

The total number of births for each Ward in each quarter of the year is shown in the Table appended:—

WARDS.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1910.
North ... ..	58	64	82	73	277
South ... ..	83	88	89	75	335
East ... ..	88	83	81	83	335
West ... ..	63	46	55	47	211
Listerhills ... ..	65	84	76	54	279
Great Horton ... ..	88	87	100	75	350
Little Horton ... ..	78	99	103	90	370
East Bowling ... ..	93	107	101	94	395
West Bowling ... ..	93	117	86	76	372
Exchange ... ..	12	16	16	17	61
Bradford Moor ... ..	119	137	115	102	473
Manningham... ..	116	130	117	105	468
Bolton ... ..	43	31	23	30	127
Heaton ... ..	70	74	80	73	297
Allerton... ..	44	38	39	36	157
Eccleshill ... ..	56	49	62	54	221
Idle ... ..	34	40	39	27	140
North Bierley (East) ... ..	45	58	59	60	222
North Bierley (West) ... ..	33	44	35	48	160
Thornton ... ..	25	20	18	19	82
Tong ... ..	42	30	44	42	158
CITY ... ..	1348	1442	1420	1280	5490

The Table appended shows the excess of Births over Deaths in each of the Wards, or what is known as the *Natural* Increase in the population:—

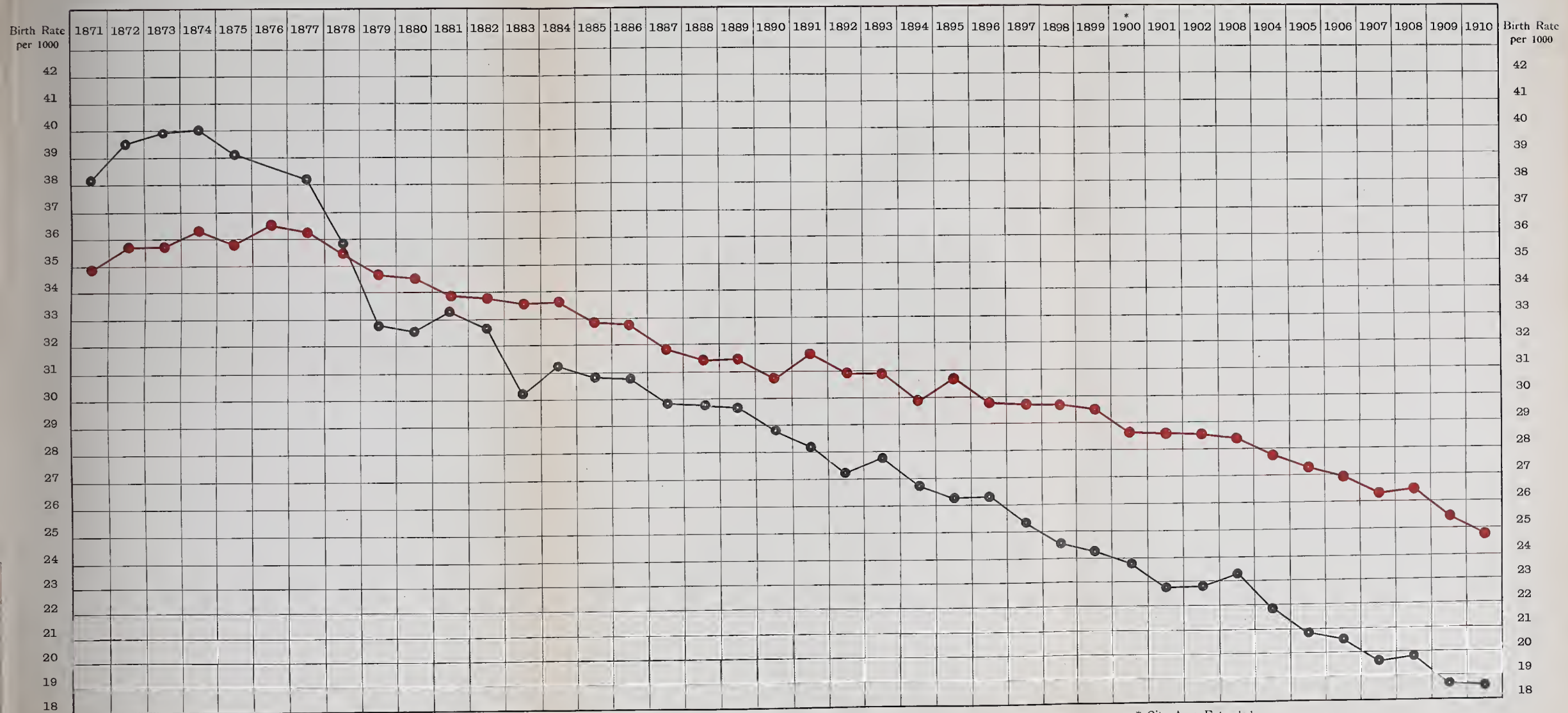
WARDS.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Excess of Deaths over Births.
North ... ..	277	220	57	...
South ... ..	335	240	95	...
East ... ..	335	209	126	...
West ... ..	211	212	...	1
Listerhills ... ..	279	242	37	...
Great Horton ... ..	350	303	47	...
Little Horton ... ..	370	255	115	...
East Bowling ... ..	395	284	111	...
West Bowling ... ..	372	277	95	...
Exchange ... ..	61	82	...	21
Bradford Moor ... ..	473	331	142	...
Manningham ... ..	468	314	154	...
Bolton... ..	127	90	37	...
Heaton ... ..	297	227	70	...
Allerton ... ..	157	106	51	...
Eccleshill ... ..	221	113	108	...
Idle ... ..	140	94	46	...
North Bierley (East) ... ..	222	170	52	...
North Bierley (West) ... ..	160	142	18	...
Thornton ... ..	82	62	20	...
Tong ... ..	158	108	50	...
CITY ... ..	5490	4,116	1374	...

In the West Riding Lunatic Asylums there were 77 deaths of persons ordinarily resident in Bradford, but in reference to 35 of them no address was returned, consequently it was impossible to refer them to any particular municipal ward.

# BIRTH RATE, 1871-1910.

The BLACK line denotes the Birth Rate of Bradford.

The RED LINE " " " England and Wales.



\* City Area Extended.



## DEATHS.

The total number of deaths from all causes during 1910 was 4116, as compared with 4210 for the previous year. The annual death-rate per 1000 of the population was 14·30, that for England and Wales being 13·4 and for the seventy-seven great towns of the country 13·4 per 1000. The distribution of the deaths according to Municipal Wards is indicated on page 13.

The table following gives the chief statistics for the Urban and Rural parts of England and Wales.

### ENGLAND AND WALES, 1910.

*Annual Birth-rates, Death-rates and the Death-rates from the  
Seven Chief Epidemic Diseases.*

	Annual Rates per 1000 Living.			Infant Mortality— Annual Death- rate of Infants under 1 Year per 1000 Births.
	Births.	Deaths from all Causes.	Deaths from Seven Chief Epidemic Diseases.	
England and Wales ... ..	24·8	13·4	0·99	106
77 great towns ... ..	24·9	13·4	1·23	115
136 smaller towns... ..	23·7	12·4	0·88	104
England and Wales less the 213 towns ...	25·1	13·6	0·74	95

The number of deaths at various age periods in Bradford is shown below :

1910.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.
Number of Deaths at Age Periods ... ..	695	366	124	165	1631	1135

Total 4116

## CAUSES OF DEATH.

The diseases which caused the largest number of deaths are indicated in the following table:—

	1909.	1910.	Increase or Decrease.
Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy ... ..	788	619	— 169
Scarlet Fever ... ..	24	14	— 10
Cancer ... ..	326	292	— 34
Diarrhœa ... ..	35	101	+ 66
Enteritis and Gastro-enteritis ... ..	26	41	+ 15
Atrophy and Debility ... ..	108	106	— 2
Old Age ... ..	221	212	— 9
Phthisis, and other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	429	435	+ 6
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ... ..	56	36	— 20
Enteric Fever ... ..	17	31	+ 14
Measles ... ..	24	144	+ 120
Diseases of Brain and Nervous System ... ..	336	334	— 2
Whooping Cough ... ..	44	46	+ 2
Premature Birth ... ..	127	127	—
Heart Diseases ... ..	411	413	+ 2
Influenza ... ..	87	33	— 54

The chief features are a large decrease in the mortality from the Respiratory diseases, and an increase in the number of deaths due to Measles and Diarrhœa.

Population, Deaths and Death Rates per 1000 in some of the chief towns.

TOWNS.	Population Estimated to middle of 1910.	No. of Deaths.	Annual Rate to 1000 of Population.
London ... ..	4,872,702	61,756	12·7
Croydon ... ..	164,485	1,804	11·0
East Ham ... ..	156,208	1,390	8·9
West Ham ... ..	328,585	3,831	11·7
Brighton ... ..	131,900	1,875	14·3
Portsmouth ... ..	217,989	2,995	13·8
Southampton ... ..	127,157	1,491	11·8
Norwich ... ..	125,446	1,560	12·5
Plymouth ... ..	126,666	1,700	13·5
Bristol ... ..	382,550	4,402	11·5
Birmingham ... ..	570,113	7,774	13·7
Leicester ... ..	248,374	2,797	11·3
Nottingham ... ..	266,471	3,770	14·2
Derby ... ..	131,256	1,449	11·1
Birkenhead ... ..	122,431	1,981	16·2
Liverpool ... ..	767,606	13,587	17·7
Bolton ... ..	190,315	2,546	13·4
Manchester ... ..	716,354	11,466	16·1
Salford ... ..	244,636	3,696	15·1
Oldham ... ..	144,111	2,485	17·3
Burnley ... ..	107,448	1,748	16·3
Blackburn ... ..	137,972	1,948	14·2
Preston ... ..	119,253	1,937	16·3
Huddersfield ... ..	94,702	1,572	16·6
Halifax ... ..	112,818	1,443	12·8
<b>BRADFORD</b> ... ..	<b>295,868</b>	<b>4,116</b>	<b>14·3</b>
Leeds ... ..	490,585	6,691	13·7
Sheffield ... ..	478,763	6,402	13·4
York ... ..	88,159	1,035	11·8
Hull ... ..	280,006	4,258	15·2
Middlesbrough ... ..	107,014	1,800	16·9
Sunderland ... ..	161,083	2,548	15·9
South Shields ... ..	119,737	1,623	13·6
Newcastle-on-Tyne ... ..	285,951	3,950	13·9
Cardiff ... ..	199,189	2,361	11·9
Rhondda ... ..	138,674	2,162	15·6
Merthyr Tydvil ... ..	79,522	1,303	16·4
Swansea ... ..	98,817	1,738	17·6
Edinburgh ... ..	360,276	5,036	14·0
Glasgow ... ..	884,520	13,395	15·1
Dublin ... ..	402,928	8,029	19·9
Belfast ... ..	391,167	7,284	18·6

## DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The deaths which occurred in Public Institutions during the year 1910 are classified thus:—

	Males.	Females.	Total deaths.
Union Hospital ... ..	270	199	469
Royal Infirmary ... ..	134	95	229
Leeds Road Hospital for Infectious Diseases ... ..	20	23	43
The Children's Hospital ... ..	43	23	66
St. Catherine's Home ... ..	—	12	12
Bierley Hall Hospital for Infectious Diseases ... ..	—	—	—
Eye and Ear Infirmary... ..	6	6	12
Thornton Joint Hospital... ..	—	1	1
	—	—	—
TOTAL ... ..	473	359	832
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

It will thus be seen that 20 per cent. of the total deaths in the City occurred in Public Institutions.

The population of the Wards estimated to the middle of 1910 and the death-rates in Wards are given in the following table, viz.:—

WARDS.						Population.	Death-rate per 1000.
North	...	...	...	...	...	13,199	16·67
South	...	...	...	...	...	15,424	15·56
East	...	...	...	...	...	17,740	11·78
West	...	...	...	...	...	11,906	17·81
Listerhills	...	...	...	...	...	17,754	13·63
Great Horton	...	...	...	...	...	21,681	13·98
Little Horton	...	...	...	...	...	15,912	16·03
East Bowling	...	...	...	...	...	18,774	15·13
West Bowling	...	...	...	...	...	21,303	13·00
Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	3,925	20·89
Bradford Moor	...	...	...	...	...	21,389	15·48
Manningham	...	...	...	...	...	24,420	12·86
Bolton	...	...	...	...	...	9,193	9·79
Heaton	...	...	...	...	...	17,825	12·73
Allerton	...	...	...	...	...	11,519	9·20
Eccleshill	...	...	...	...	...	9,313	12·13
Idle	...	...	...	...	...	7,863	11·95
North Bierley East	...	...	...	...	...	12,256	13·87
North Bierley West	...	...	...	...	...	10,951	12·97
Thornton	...	...	...	...	...	5,778	10·73
Tong..	...	...	...	...	...	7,740	13·95
CITY	...	...	...	...	...	287,851	14·30

The estimated death-rate varies between 9·20 in the Allerton Ward and 20·89 in the Exchange Ward.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The mortality amongst children under twelve months of age calculated on the number of births during the year was 127 per 1000.

In the whole of England and Wales the infantile mortality rate was 106 per 1000 births; in the seventy-seven large towns it was 115; in 136 smaller towns it was 104; and in England and Wales less 213 towns it was 95.

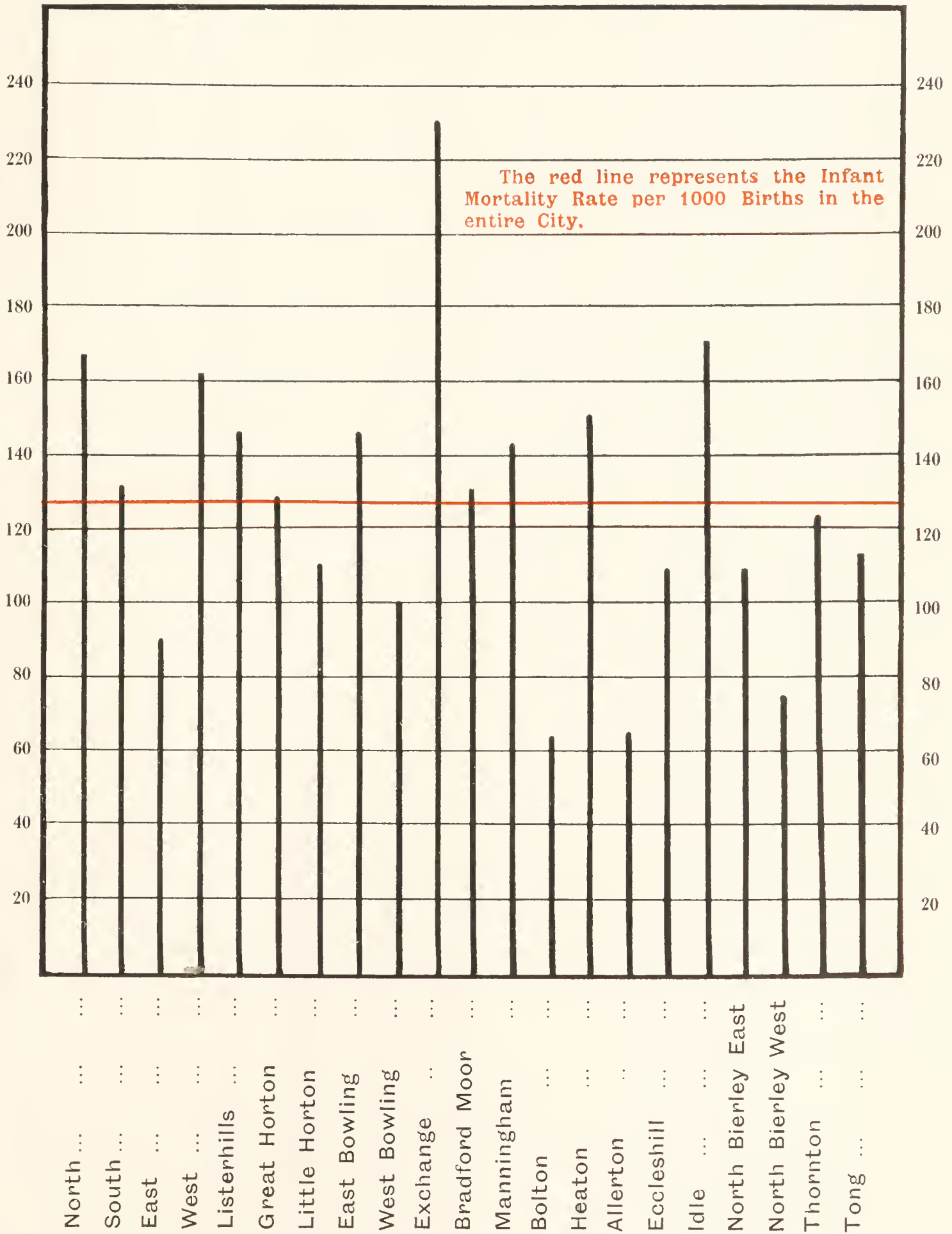
The affections most destructive to infant life during the past year were atrophy and debility, premature birth, and diarrhoea.

*Rates of Mortality of Children under 1 year of age, from Chief Infantile Diseases, per 1000 Births occurring during the years 1906—1910.*

	1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.		1910.	
	Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Births.
From all Causes .	903	152	713	124	860	143	637	116	695	127
Lung Diseases ...	99	17	148	26	108	18	94	17	83	15
Convulsions ...	92	16	66	12	55	9	63	11	58	11
Atrophy and Debility ...	128	22	136	24	147	25	96	17	101	18
Premature Birth.	142	24	117	20	138	23	127	23	126	23
Diarrhoeal Diseases ...	177	30	51	10	162	27	22	4	96	17
Whooping Cough	20	3	33	6	24	4	20	4	25	5
Tuberculous Disease ...	28	5	26	5	38	6	28	5	23	4
Measles ... ..	33	6	14	2	19	3	5	1	45	8

## CITY OF BRADFORD.

*Comparative Statement of the Infant Mortality per 1000 births in the Municipal Wards, 1910.*

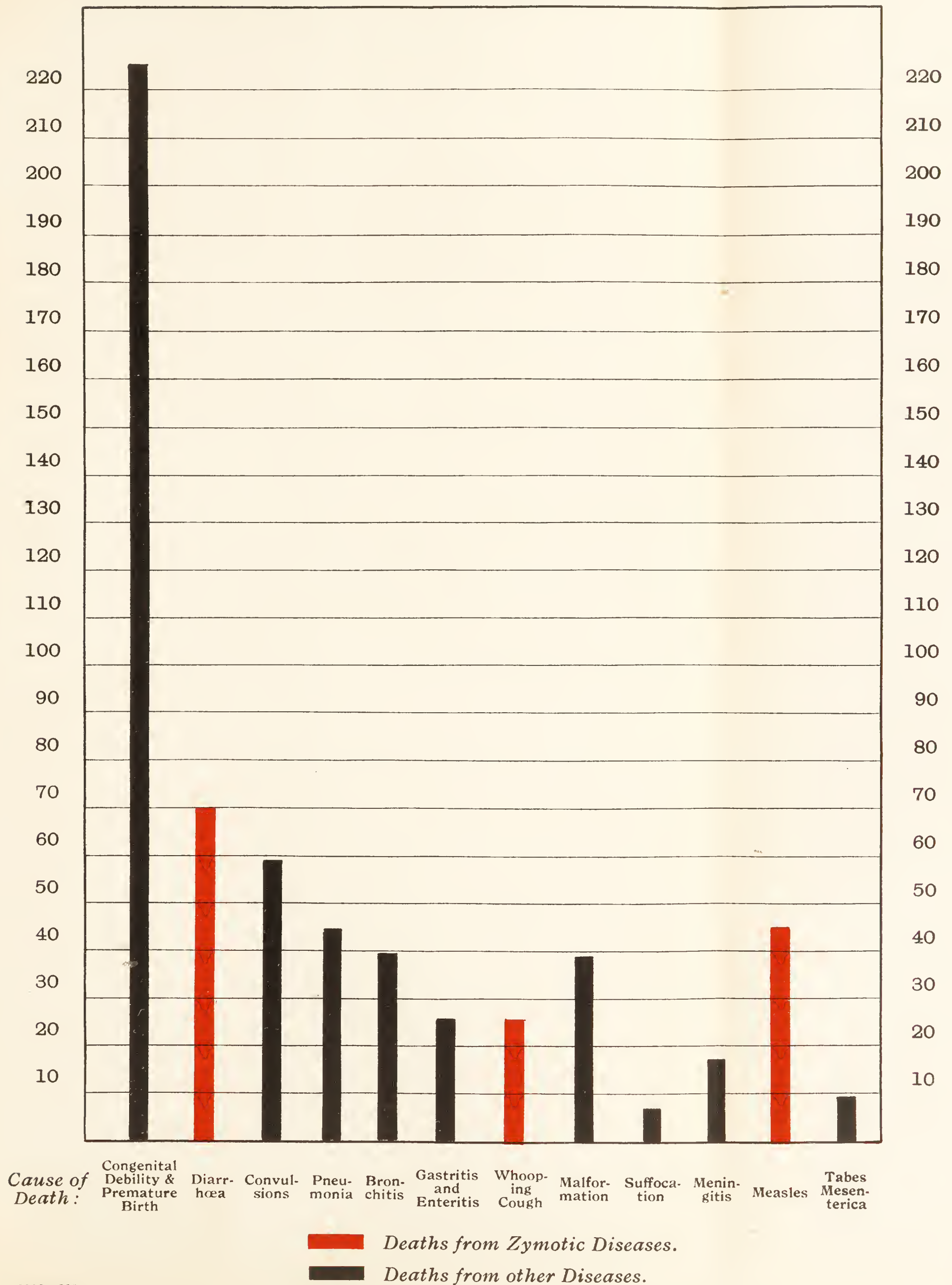


*Infantile Mortality Rate per 1000 Births, in Wards, for the Years  
1904 to 1910.*

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
North ... ..	272	216	222	176	236	100	166
South ... ..	193	148	187	127	208	165	131
East ... ..	163	123	120	114	161	93	92
West ... ..	291	219	317	176	169	106	161
Listerhills ...	140	152	172	168	173	163	147
Great Horton...	136	102	100	116	108	81	131
Little Horton ...	145	135	154	117	124	126	114
East Bowling ...	171	182	179	167	149	124	144
West Bowling ...	170	145	168	122	133	122	99
Exchange ...	315	265	239	152	312	207	230
Bradford Moor	169	126	114	141	135	132	131
Manningham ...	155	134	171	117	146	111	141
Bolton ... ..	106	126	112	103	95	119	63
Heaton ... ..	142	129	108	91	132	72	152
Allerton ...	92	127	113	82	132	92	64
Eccleshill ...	138	137	139	89	73	62	109
Idle ... ..	132	110	96	127	101	102	171
North Bierley (East)	140	152	183	94	126	131	108
North Bierley (West)	142	82	98	81	90	112	75
Thornton ...	92	116	121	113	96	140	122
Tong ... ..	178	202	82	55	126	140	114
CITY ...	167	144	152	124	143	116	127

# CITY OF BRADFORD.

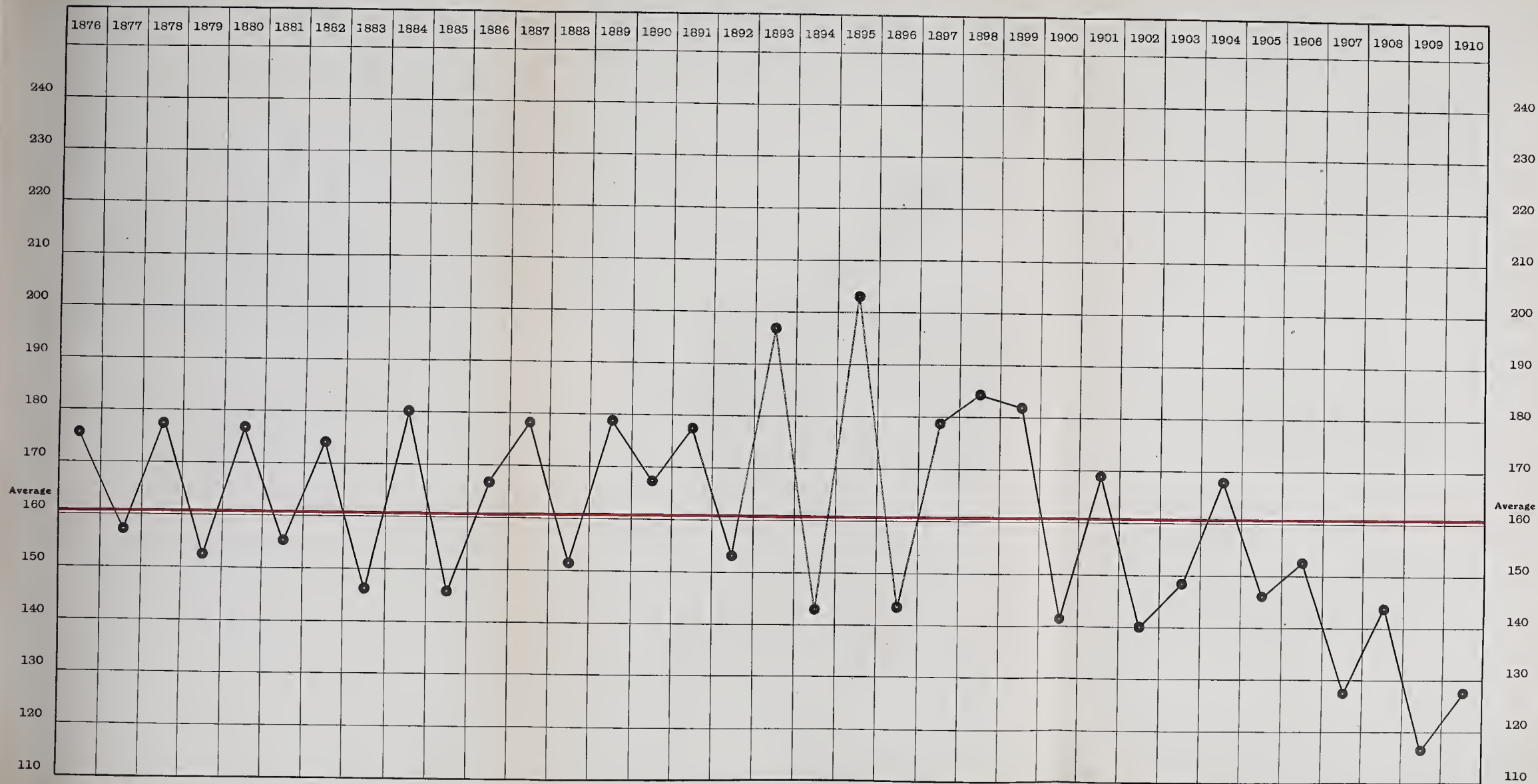
Comparative view of twelve of the principal causes of Infantile Mortality  
(below 1 year of age) during the year 1910.





# CITY OF BRADFORD.

Infant Mortality per 1000 Births, 1876-1910.







ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The mortality from Infectious Diseases is set out in the following table and in table III. of Appendix II. The number of deaths due to zymotics was 474, in comparison with 337 for 1909, the principal increase being due to Zymotic Diarrhoea and Measles.

Showing number of Deaths from Zymotic Diseases in Bradford during the years 1900-1910.

DISEASES.	* 1900	1901.	† 1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	† 1908.	1909.	1910.
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	14	3	7	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ..	116	17	158	15	152	13	127	50	72	24	144
Scarlet Fever ...	68	33	45	28	33	43	41	13	14	24	14
Diphtheria & Memb. } Croup... }	30	28	76	52	151	81	48	46	41	56	36
Whooping Cough ..	24	128	34	92	54	102	38	80	56	44	46
Typhus Fever ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid Fever ...	64	51	32	36	41	22	48	23	29	17	29
Other or doubtful Fevers	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Epidemic Diarrhoea ...	97	263	50	139	260	149	267	51	227	35	101
Other Zymotic Diseases } including Influenza }	176	115	81	105	78	85	89	100	108	137	83
Total Zymotic Diseases } each year... }	577	635	477	482	772	502	658	363	547	337	455

\* Area increased. † 53 weeks.

The incidence of mortality from Zymotic Disease in Bradford is compared with that of the seventy-seven great towns in the following table.

1910.	No. of Deaths.	Death-rates per 1000 living.	
		Bradford.	Seventy-seven Large Towns.
Smallpox ... ..	...	0·00	0·00
Measles ... ..	144	0·49	0·31
Scarlatina ... ..	14	0·05	0·08
Diphtheria and Memb. Croup... ..	36	0·12	0·12
Whooping Cough ... ..	46	0·16	0·29
“Fever” ... ..	31	0·10	0·05
Diarrhœa ... ..	101	0·34	0·38
Seven Zymotic Diseases ...	372	1·26	1·23

The mortality from the chief diseases of the infective order is seen in the tables following.

### SCARLATINA.

The number of cases of Scarlatina reported to the Health Department, chiefly through the provisions of the Infectious Diseases Notification Act, was 870, as compared with 1238, the number for the preceding year.

The number terminating fatally was 14, equivalent to a fatality rate of 1·6 per cent.

Of the cases notified 645 were removed to hospital, being in the proportion of 74 per cent. The numbers admitted to each of the Isolation Hospitals were as follows, viz. :—

To the City Hospital, Leeds Road	...	512	Cases.
„ North Bierley Conjoint Hospital	...	68	„
„ Thornton Conjoint Hospital	...	11	„
„ Calverley Conjoint Hospital	...	54	„

A comparison between those cases treated in the Leeds Road Hospital and others treated at home shows the fatality rate to be 1·95 per cent. amongst the former and 1·33 per cent. in the latter.

The number of deaths due to Scarlatina is 14, 7 of which are children under five years of age.

## SCARLATINA.

Table showing the comparative fatality rate amongst cases treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Leeds Road, and those receiving treatment at home.

YEAR.	Hospital treated.			Home treated.			Total.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Per-centage Fatality	Cases.	Deaths.	Per-centage Fatality	Cases.	Deaths.	Per-centage Fatality
1891 ... ..	780	83	10·6	383	60	15·6	1163	143	12·3
1892 ... ..	592	27	4·6	352	18	5·1	944	45	4·7
1893 ... ..	228	17	7·8	1217	54	4·4	1445	71	4·9
1894 ... ..	525	30	5·7	510	42	8·2	1035	72	6·9
1895 ... ..	250	16	6·4	129	9	6·9	379	25	6·9
1896 ... ..	248	14	5·6	149	10	6·7	397	24	6·0
1897 ... ..	226	5	2·2	105	4	3·8	331	9	2·7
1898 ... ..	556	7	1·2	240	5	2·0	796	12	1·5
1899 ... ..	1658	74	4·4	629	32	5·0	2287	106	4·2
1900 ... ..	821	42	5·1	544	26	4·8	1365	68	4·2
1901 ... ..	573	18	3·1	404	15	3·7	977	33	3·3
1902 ... ..	571	26	4·5	332	19	5·7	903	45	4·9
1903 ... ..	467	19	4·0	252	9	3·5	814	28	3·4
1904 ... ..	549	17	3·0	372	13	3·5	1240	33	2·7
1905 ... ..	572	30	5·2	234	13	5·5	950	44	4·6
1906 ... ..	674	28	4·2	290	11	3·8	1047	41	3·9
1907 ... ..	367	10	2·7	203	3	1·5	633	13	2·1
1908 ... ..	494	11	2·2	255	2	0·8	815	14	1·7
1909 ... ..	631	12	1·9	294	7	2·4	925	19	2·1
1910 ... ..	512	10	1·9	225	3	1·3	870	14	1·6

The table following shows the prevalence of Scarlet Fever in Bradford since 1877.

YEAR.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Notifications.	Death-rate per 10,000 living.
1877	110	...	6.13
1878	156	...	8.42
1879	184	...	9.45
1880	190	...	9.64
*1881	118	(6 mos) 424	6.41
1882	66	408	3.29
1883	36	352	1.75
1884	33	493	1.54
1885	46	786	2.15
1886	89	1118	4.06
1887	98	1308	4.37
1888	33	407	1.43
1889	63	543	2.68
1890	46	546	1.91
1891	143	1163	6.60
1892	45	944	2.07
1893	71	1445	3.24
1894	72	1035	3.27
1895	25	379	1.13
1896	24	397	1.08
1897	9	331	0.40
1898	12	796	0.53
1899	106	2287	4.68
†1900	68	1365	2.44
1901	33	977	1.38
‡1902	45	903	1.57
1903	28	814	0.99
1904	33	1240	1.16
1905	44	950	1.53
1906	41	1047	1.42
1907	13	633	0.45
‡1908	14	815	0.47
1909	24	1238	0.82
1910	14	870	0.47

\* First year of Notification. † Extension of City area. ‡ 53 Weeks.

### WHOOPING COUGH.

Whooping Cough caused 46 deaths, in comparison with 44 for the year preceding. All the deaths except one were of children under five years of age, and 25 were children of less than twelve months. The majority of the cases terminating fatally were complicated with some affection of the respiratory organs—generally bronchitis or broncho-pneumonia.

### MEASLES.

Measles was widely prevalent during 1910. The outbreak commenced in February on the south-east side of the city, and during the first half of the year caused 114 deaths. The total number of deaths attributed to measles was 144 in comparison with 24 for the previous year. All the deaths except three were of children in five years of age, and most of the attacks were complicated with bronchitis or broncho-pneumonia.

# DEATHS FROM MEASLES.\*

WARDS.					QUARTERS.								Year 1910.				
					March.		June.		Sept.		Dec.						
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
North	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	5	...	1	...	...	4	7	11		
South	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	7	1	1	...	...	9	10	19		
East	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	1	...	...	...	6	2	8		
West	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	2	...	2	...	...	7	4	11		
Listerhills	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	2	...	...	5	3	8		
Great Horton	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	3	2	1	...	...	7	5	12		
Little Horton	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	1	2	...	...	4	5	9		
East Bowling	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	6	1	1	...	...	7	7	14		
West Bowling	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	1	6	1	7		
Exchange	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	4		
Bradford Moor	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	2	...	..	...	7	5	12		
Manningham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2		
Bolton	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4		
Heaton	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	4	2	6		
Allerton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Eccleshill	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	4	5		
Idle	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		
North Bierley (East)	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	...	1	...	...	3	4	7		
North Bierley (West)	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3		
Thornton	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Tong	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		
TOTALS					...	...	15	12	50	37	16	13	...	1	81	63	144

AGES AT DEATH.													
Under 1 Year.	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	30—	40—	50—	All Ages.	
45	58	24	10	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	

\* Deaths in Public Institutions are referred to the Wards from which the patients came.

### DIPHTHERIA.

During the year 337 cases were notified, as compared with 357 for the year preceding. Diphtheria has been prevalent in Bradford since 1902, and it can only be said that during 1910 the disease was slightly less prevalent than in 1909, and 36 deaths were attributed to it.

Isolation in the Leeds Road Infectious Diseases Hospital was effected in 199 cases ; 10 cases were sent to the North Bierley Conjoint Hospital, 4 to the Calverley Hospital, and 1 to the Thornton Hospital.

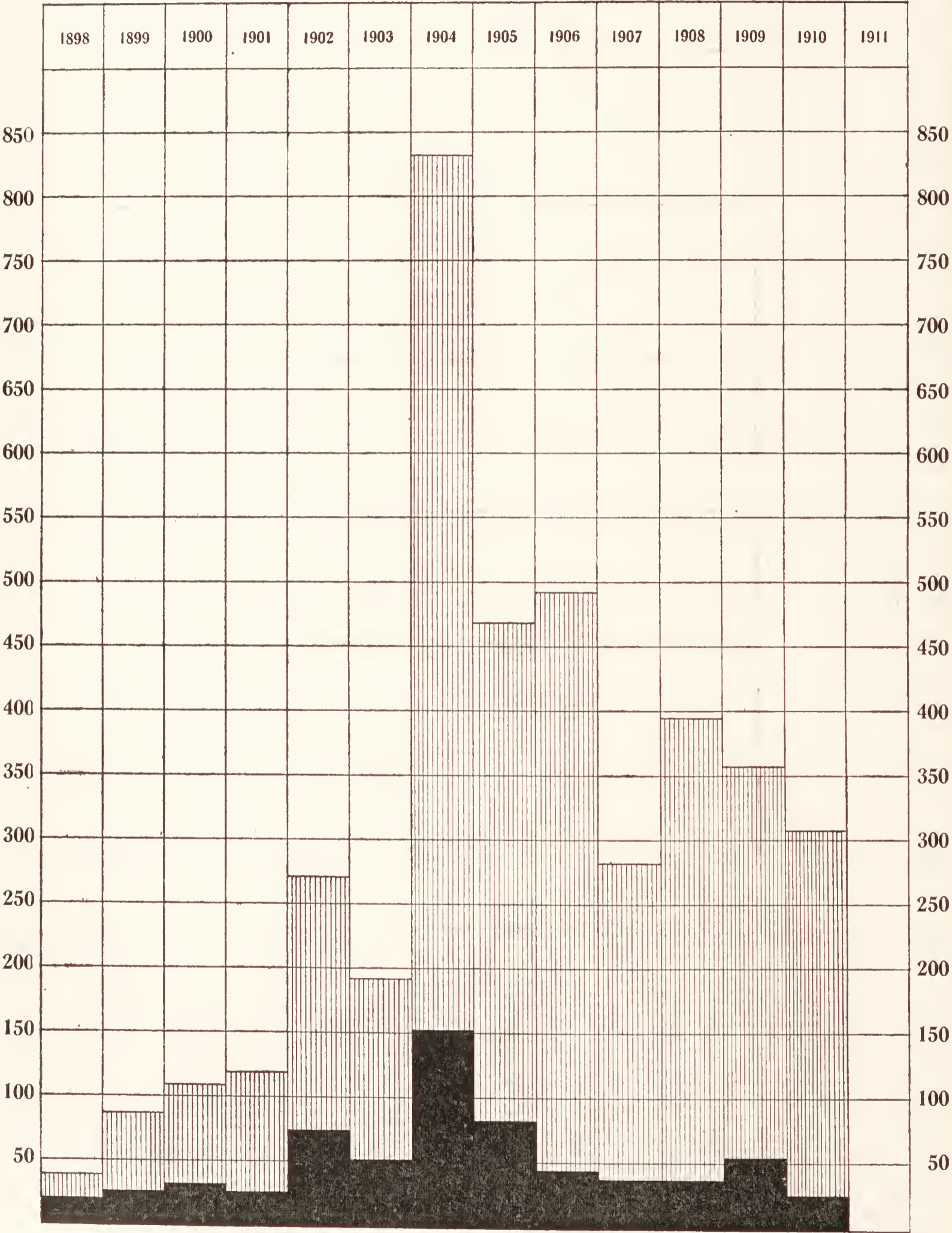
The incidence of the disease locally was greatest in the Great Horton and Little Horton Wards.

## PREVALANCE OF DIPHTHERIA SINCE 1891.

27

Year.	Estimated Population.	Total No. of Cases Notified.	No. of Deaths Registered.	Fatality per cent.	No. of Cases treated in Hospital.	Attack Rate per 1000 Population.	Percentage Re-moved to Hospital.	Mortality per 1000 Population.
1891	216,808	38	13	34	2	0·18	5	0·06
1892	217,805	48	10	21	18	0·22	37	0·05
1893	219,008	71	19	27	2	0·32	3	0·09
1894	220,218	49	13	26	4	0·22	8	0·06
1895	221,435	39	18	46	8	0·18	20	0·08
1896	222,658	41	12	29	7	0·18	17	0·05
1897	223,895	28	10	36	4	0·13	14	0·04
1898	225,133	35	16	46	9	0·16	26	0·07
1899	226,373	87	6	7	35	0·38	40	0·03
1900	278,634	109	30	28	30	0·32	28	0·10
1901	280,161	122	28	23	33	0·43	27	0·09
1902	281,770	271	76	28	114	0·96	42	0·27
1903	283,412	196	52	26	104	0·69	53	0·18
1904	285,089	832	151	18	429	2·91	52	0·53
1905	286,799	469	73	16	282	1·64	60	0·32
1906	288,544	480	45	9	249	1·66	52	0·16
1907	290,323	277	41	15	142	0·95	51	0·14
1908	292,136	397	41	10	190	1·36	48	0·14
1909	293,983	357	56	15·7	194	1·21	54	0·19
1910	295,865	337	36	10·7	214	1·10	64	0·12

Table Showing Yearly Number of Notifications and Deaths  
from Diphtheria since 1898.





### ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER.

The number of cases that came to my knowledge during the year was 110, as against 81 during the previous year. Hospital isolation and treatment was provided in 82 instances.

The cases ending fatally amounted to 29, equivalent to a fatality case rate of 26·4 per cent. of the cases notified.

To Leeds Road Hospital there were removed	67	cases
„ North Bierley „ „ „ „	13	„
„ Calverley Conjoint „ „ „ „	0	„
„ Thornton „ „ „ „	2	„

The number of deaths from Typhoid Fever during each of the preceding ten years 1900-1909 has been as follows :—

1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
1906	...	..	...	...	...	...	49
1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	29

### ZYMOTIC DIARRHŒA.

The number of deaths attributed to this disorder was 101, as compared with 35 for the previous year. Of the total number 70 occurred in children under twelve months of age.

The table following gives the districts in which the deaths occurred and the ages of the patients. It will be seen that the greatest fatality was amongst infants under twelve months of age.

WARDS.					QUARTERS.								Year 1910.				
					March.		June.		Sept.		Dec.						
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
North	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	3	6		
South	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	6	...	4	4	11	15		
East	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2		
West	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	3	2	5		
Listerhills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	4	4	8		
Great Horton	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	3	5		
Little Horton	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	3	...	...	5	6	11		
East Bowling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	1	1	5	5	10		
West Bowling	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	3	2	5		
Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		
Bradford Moor...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	1	1	6	3	9		
Manningham	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	1	2	5	8		
Bolton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Heaton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	3	2	4	7	11		
Allerton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Eccleshill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Idle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1		
North Bierley (East)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1		
North Bierley (West)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1		
Thornton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1		
Tong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1		
CITY TOTALS					...	...	1	2	4	8	34	31	8	13	47	54	101

AGES AT DEATH.												
Under 1 Year.	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	30—	40—	50—	All Ages.
70	20	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	101

\* Deaths in Public Institutions are referred to the Wards from which the patients came.





# DEATHS FROM OTHER ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

WARDS.	Erysipelas.		Influenza.		Syphilis.		Rheumatic Fever.		Puerperal Fever.		1910.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
North ... ..	...	...	...	I	...	I	...	...	...	I	3
South ... ..	I	...	I	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4
East ... ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
West ... ..	...	...	I	...	...	I	...	...	...	..	2
Listerhills ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	I
Great Horton ... ..	...	...	I	I	2	I	3	I	...	I	10
Little Horton ... ..	...	...	...	I	I	...	I	...	...	...	3
East Bowling ... ..	...	...	2	I	I	I	I	...	..	...	6
West Bowling ... ..	2	I	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	9
Exchange ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	I	...	...	...	...	3
Bradford Moor ... ..	...	...	3	...	...	...	I	...	...	I	5
Manningham ... ..	...	...	3	...	I	3	I	I	...	...	9
Bolton ... ..	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
Heaton ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	I	...	I	3
Allerton ... ..	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Eccleshill ... ..	I	...	...	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	3
Idle ... ..	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
North Bierley (East) ... ..	I	...	5	2	...	I	...	...	...	...	9
North Bierley (West) ... ..	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	2
Thornton ... ..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tong .. ..	I	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	2
CITY TOTAL ... ..	6	I	25	8	10	11	9	6	...	7	83

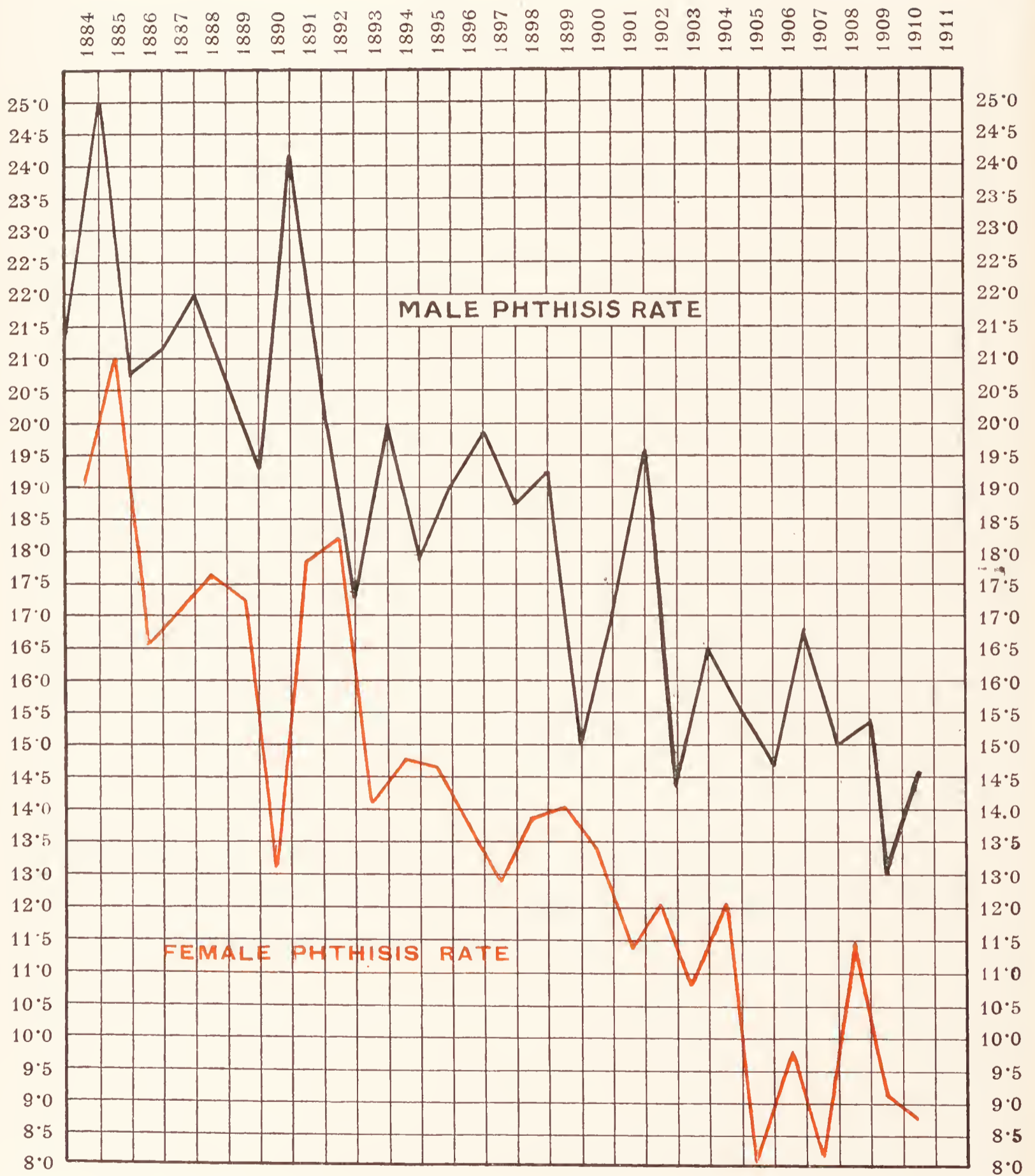
### TUBERCULOSIS.

Notification of Tuberculosis in Bradford is provided for in two ways—first, by a system of voluntary notification by medical practitioners, and, secondly, by the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, which render it incumbent upon Poor Law Medical Officers to notify the Medical Officer of Health of any case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis which they may attend in their official capacity and upon masters of workhouses to intimate the change of address of any tuberculous poor person as far as is possible.

During the past year 150 cases were reported by medical practitioners voluntarily. Under the Tuberculosis regulations 707 cases were notified, and the fees paid in respect of them amounted to £25 14s. 9d.

All cases are systematically visited by the Women Inspectors, and in so far as is possible assistance is provided for each case.

## CITY OF BRADFORD.



*Per 10,000 of Population.*

# DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS.\*

WARDS.					QUARTERS.								Year 1910.		
					March.		June.		Sept.		Dec.		M.	F.	Total.
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
North ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	2	2	4	8	3	16	11	27
South ... ..	...	...	...	...	3	6	1	2	2	1	3	1	9	10	19
East ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	2	1	...	3	1	9	5	14
West ... ..	...	...	...	...	5	5	4	2	2	4	3	1	14	12	26
Listerhills ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	4	2	3	1	9	6	15
Great Horton ... ..	...	...	...	...	6	1	2	2	1	...	2	...	11	3	14
Little Horton ... ..	...	...	...	...	4	5	4	2	5	1	3	2	16	10	26
East Bowling ... ..	...	...	...	...	4	2	4	2	4	3	3	2	15	9	24
West Bowling ... ..	...	...	...	...	5	4	3	4	5	1	3	1	16	10	26
Exchange ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	2	2	5	4	9
Bradford Moor ... ..	...	...	...	...	5	2	4	1	5	3	1	2	15	8	23
Manningham ... ..	...	...	...	...	7	3	3	2	1	2	5	3	16	10	26
Bolton ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	3	3	6
Heaton ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	...	6	6	12
Allerton ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	2	2	5	4	9
Eccleshill ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	1	...	1	...	5	3	8
Idle ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	3	...	...	1	6	4	10
North Bierley (East) ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	3	3	...	5	6	11
North Bierley (West) ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	2	1	4	3	7
Thornton ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	3	5
Tong ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	5	3	8
CITY TOTALS ... ..					54	44	47	30	40	33	51	26	192	133	325

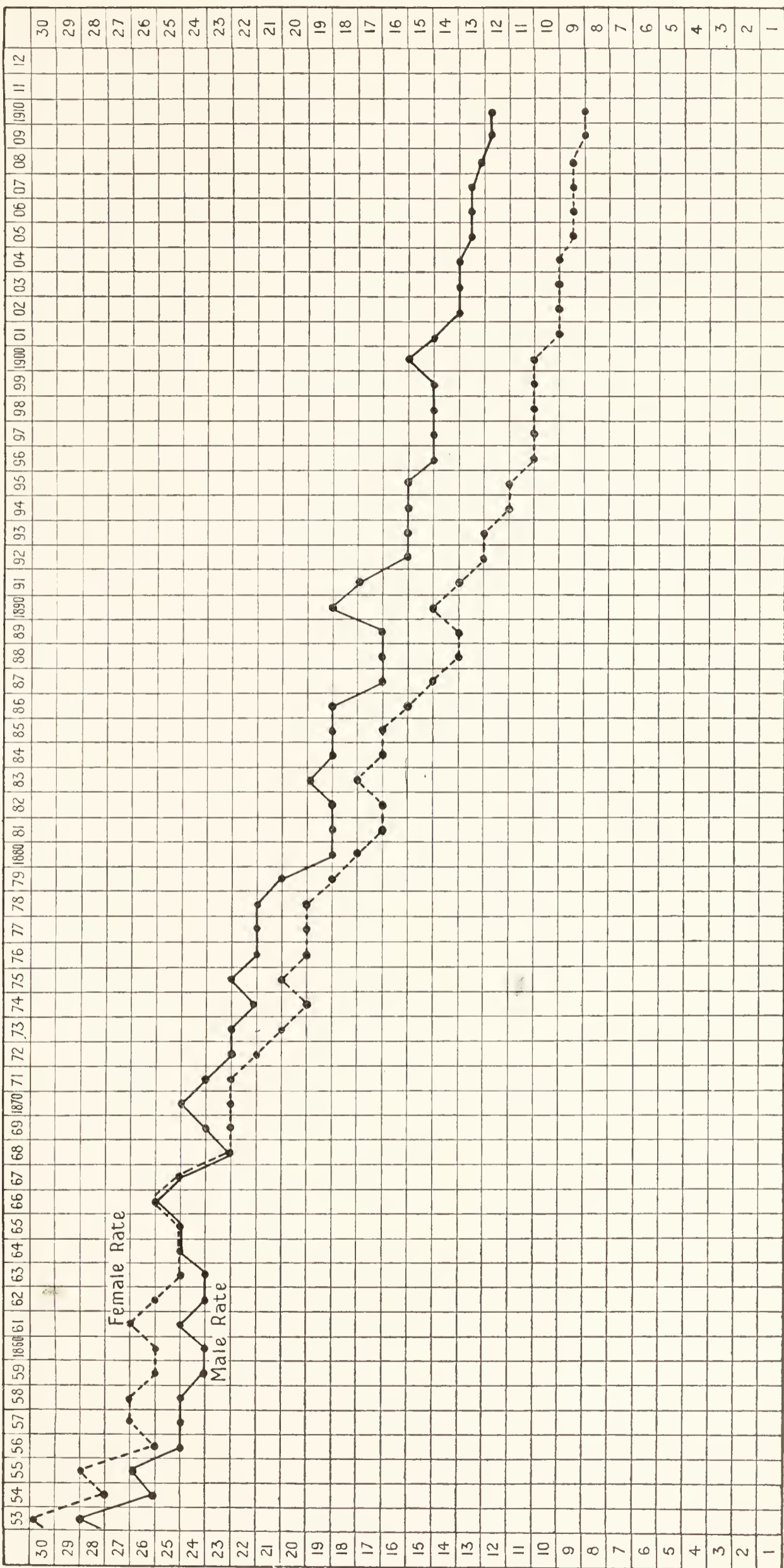
AGES AT DEATH.												
Under 1 Year.	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	30—	40—	50—	All Ages.
2	2	1	...	1	2	8	19	62	72	65	95	*329

\*Seven of these deaths occurred in Public Institutions outside the district, the home addresses of four being unobtainable.

DEATH-RATE FROM PHTHISIS AND DENSITY  
OF POPULATION IN WARDS.

WARDS.						Death-rate per 1000.	Acreage.	Density of Population.
North	...	...	...	...	...	2·04	372	35·2
South	...	...	...	...	...	1·23	308	49·7
East	...	...	...	...	...	0·79	392	45·0
West	...	...	...	...	...	2·18	166	71·2
Listerhills	...	...	...	...	...	0·84	320	55·1
Great Horton	...	...	...	..	...	0·65	1283	16·8
Little Horton	...	...	...	...	...	1·63	428	36·9
East Bowling	...	...	...	...	...	1·28	557	33·5
West Bowling	...	...	...	...	...	1·22	1004	21·1
Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	2·29	117	33·3
Bradford Moor	...	...	...	...	...	1·08	674	31·5
Manningham	...	...	...	...	...	1·06	457	53·1
Bolton	...	...	...	...	...	0·65	994	9·2
Heaton	...	...	...	...	...	0·67	879	20·2
Allerton	...	...	...	...	...	0·78	2815	4·2
Eccleshill	...	...	...	...	...	0·86	1221	7·6
Idle	...	...	...	...	...	1·27	1692	4·6
North Bierley (East)	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	2406	5·1
North Bierley (West)	...	...	...	...	...	0·64	1850	5·9
Thornton	...	...	...	...	...	0·87	2250	2·5
Tong	...	...	...	...	...	1·03	2659	2·8
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	1·11	22,844	12·9

Chart showing male and female death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in England and Wales per 10,000 of the population from 1853-1910. It will be noted that the death-rate amongst females was higher than that among males until 1864, which, after running practically parallel with the male rate for some years, became gradually lower than the male rate.



## DEATHS FROM OTHER TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

WARDS.	Tabes Mesenterica.		Tuberculosis.		Tuberculous Meningitis.		Other Tuberculous Disease.		Year 1910.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
North ... ..	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	2	6
South ... ..	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	3	3	6
East ... ..	...	1	1	.	1	1	...	...	2	2	4
West ... ..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
Listerhills ... ..	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	4	1	5
Great Horton ... ..	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	2	4
Little Horton ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	3	1	1	3	4	7
East Bowling ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	4	5
West Bowling ... ..	3	2	1	...	4	2	1	...	9	4	13
Exchange ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	2	3
Bradford Moor ... ..	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	8
Manningham ... ..	3	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	7	3	10
Bolton ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Heaton ... ..	1	1	...	1	4	3	1	...	6	5	11
Allerton ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	3
Eccleshill ... ..	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	3
Idle ... ..	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	2	4
North Bierley (East) ... ..	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	2	5
North Bierley (West) ... ..	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	4
Thornton ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tong ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
CITY TOTALS ... ..	19	16	8	7	23	20	9	4	59	47	106

BRONCHITIS, PNEUMONIA, AND PLEURISY.—These three chief diseases of the respiratory organs accounted for 619 deaths, 165 of which were those of children under 5 years of age. The respiratory death-rate was equal to 2·09 per 1000 of the population.

### ANTHRAX.

This disease, also known in Bradford as woolsorters' disease, because it was formerly common in persons engaged in sorting wool, caused the death of one person, and the total number of cases coming to my knowledge, either by the channels of voluntary notification by medical practitioners, or intimation from the Home Office, was five. All infected persons were employed in the manipulation of wools known to be "dangerous."

The number of cases notified since 1896 is shown below.

	No. o Cases.	No. of Deaths.		No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.
1896	4	1	1904	5	1
1897	8	1	1905	20	10
1898	8	5	1906	11	4
1899	10	4	1907	9	3
1900	3	2	1908	8	3
1901	3	3	1909	7	1
1902	3	1	1910	5	1
1903	15	2			

### CANCER.

The mortality from diseases of a malignant nature amounted to 292, as compared with 326 for the previous year. These deaths are classified as follows :—

	1909.			1910.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cancer of Stomach and Bowels ... ..	45	64	109	53	54	107
„ Liver ... ..	15	31	46	9	24	33
„ Urinary and Generative Organs	12	49	61	10	62	72
„ Breast ... ..	...	29	29	...	25	25
„ Head and Face ... ..	9	6	15	5	4	9
„ Throat and Tongue ... ..	11	7	18	14	3	17
„ Other parts of the body ... ..	34	14	48	19	10	29
Total ... ..	126	200	326	110	182	292

The distribution as to age is as follows :—

Years.	1909.	1910.
1 — 5	...	1
5 — 15	...	1
15 — 25	2	1
25 — 65	226	196
65 and over	98	93
All Ages	326	292

### INQUESTS.

The City Coroner held 353 inquests during the year, 67 of which were on children under five years of age.

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### UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.

The deaths of 9 persons were registered without certification by a Medical Practitioner or Coroner, being 0·22 per cent. of the total deaths, the average percentage of uncertified deaths in the seventy-seven great towns being 0·8.



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# ADMINISTRATION.

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## SANITARY STAFF.

The Sanitary Staff appointed to carry out the work of the Health Committee is constituted as follows :—

- Medical Officer of Health.
- Bacteriologist.
- Public Analyst.
- Chief Inspector of Nuisances.
- Assistant Inspector of Nuisances.
- 13 Sub-inspectors of Nuisances.
- 8 Women Sanitary Inspectors.
- 2 Meat Inspectors.
- 1 Food and Drugs Inspector.
- 1 Fish Inspector.
- 2 Inspectors working under the Shop Hours Acts, Employment of Children Act, Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, and the sanitary provisions of the Factory and Workshop Act.
- 1 Lodging-house and Canal Boats Inspector.
- 1 Smoke Inspector.
- 1 Cowsheds Inspector.
- 2 Inspectors working under the Housing and Town Planning Act.
- 3 Disinfecting Officers.
- 9 Clerks.

For the execution of Section 27 of the Bradford Waterworks and Improvement Act, 1875, the Medical Officer of Health is assisted by 4 Building Inspectors. The provision here referred to is that no new building shall be occupied as a dwelling-house unless certified by the Medical Officer of Health as fit for habitation.

There was no offence committed against this provision during the year.

## NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Under the provisions of the Infectious Diseases Notification Act the following cases were notified during the past year and years preceding.

MONTH.	1905.	1906.	1907.	*1908.	1909.	1910.
January ... ..	205	200	106	142	161	193
February ... ..	179	190	74	143	127	162
March ... ..	158	238	103	149	164	174
April ... ..	159	223	87	142	154	148
May ... ..	133	155	142	165	176	140
June ... ..	105	122	93	150	205	150
July ... ..	131	127	118	132	181	120
August ... ..	145	116	125	115	160	96
September ... ..	144	152	124	193	178	90
October ... ..	182	205	183	149	201	125
November ... ..	181	167	149	140	168	115
December ... ..	228	118	118	166	216	147
TOTAL ... ..	1950	2013	1422	1786	2091	1660

*The number of each disease notified was as under :*

	1905.	1906.	1907.	*1908.	1909.	1910.
Scarlet Fever ... ..	950	1047	633	815	1238	870
Typhoid Fever ... ..	187	236	110	148	81	110
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox ... ..	105	2	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	2
Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever ... ..	...	...	2	2	1	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	23	12	20	18	18	16
Diphtheria ... ..	469	480	277	393	353	331
Membranous Croup ... ..	12	2	8	4	4	6
Erysipelas ... ..	198	224	192	195	215	170
English Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anthrax ... ..	6	9	9	6	7	5
Chickenpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
† Phthisis ... ..	...	...	171	205	174	150
TOTAL ... ..	1950	2013	1422	1786	2091	1660

\* 53 weeks

† Voluntary notification commenced May 9th, 1907.

### AMBULANCE STAFF.

The Ambulance equipment consists of two men, two horses, and two ambulances, and is located at the Leeds Road Hospital.

This staff has during the year removed 781 cases of infectious disease from their homes, either to the Hospital at Leeds Road or to Bierley Hall.

The number of cases of Infectious Disease isolated in the Hospitals for infectious diseases is shown in the table. The Leeds Road Hospital is used for the great bulk of the cases.

	CASES NOTIFIED.	CASES REMOVED TO				
		Leeds Road (City) Hospital.	North Bierley Joint Hospital.	Thornton Joint Hospital.	Calverley Moor Hospital.	Bierley Hall Hospital (Smallpox).
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	870	512	68	11	54	...
Diphtheria ...	331	199	10	1	4	..
Membr. Croup ...	6	1	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	110	67	13	2	...	...
Continued Fever...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever }	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	16	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	170	3	...	...	...	...
Anthrax ...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis ...	150	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1660	782	91	14	58	...

### DISINFECTION.

At the new Disinfecting Station in Canal Road, the below-mentioned articles of bedding and clothing were disinfected. The number of infected houses disinfected with Formic Aldehyde or Sulphurous Acid was 1158.

#### ARTICLES DISINFECTED :—

Beds ... ..	564	Drawers... ..	16
Mattresses ... ..	290	Flannel Vests ... ..	5
Pillows ... ..	640	Dresses ... ..	40
Bolsters... ..	438	Petticoats ... ..	31
Blankets ... ..	1041	Hose ... ..	59
Counterpanes ... ..	534	Dressing Gowns ... ..	14
Curtains... ..	8	Shawls ... ..	69
Carpets ... ..	33	Cushions ... ..	63
Rugs ... ..	28	Mats and Sundries ... ..	1730
Coats ... ..	55		
Waistcoats ... ..	28	TOTAL ... ..	5713
Trousers ... ..	27		

NOTICES TO SCHOOL TEACHERS, LIBRARIANS,  
AND PARENTS.

In all cases of notifiable infectious diseases inquiry is made as to the School attendance (both Sunday and Day Schools), and a notice sent to the Head Teacher advising that no children should be received at School from such infected house until after cleansing and disinfection have been done and a certificate given from my office.

At the same time a notice is also sent to the parents of the sufferer.

In this service 2147 notices were sent out during the year.

The Chief Librarian is also supplied daily with a list of infected houses, and if any house is found to contain a book on loan from a Free Library information is sent to me, the book called for, and if filthy destroyed; books in a clean condition are sent to the City Hospital for the use of patients.

The number of books taken from infected houses was 183, for which a sum of £10 17s. 11d. was paid by the Health Department to the Free Library.

## WORK OF THE WOMEN HEALTH INSPECTORS.

1910.

The work of the Women Inspectors has been chiefly confined to the visiting of mothers and infants, under the notification of Births Act.

The Cinderella Club continued its assistance throughout the year, by allowing milk to poor nursing mothers and necessitous hand-fed infants.

The infantile death rate, calculated upon the number of births visited, was 114·1 per thousand.

These figures are not so satisfactory as those of 1909, but the difference is chiefly accounted for by the few cases of diarrhœa in the wet summer of 1909 whereas in 1910 fifty-two of the babies visited succumbed to this complaint.

In connection with the National League of Physical Education, four Babies' Welcomes were opened in the autumn; and these seem likely to prove a valuable adjunct to the work amongst the infants.

All notified cases of phthisis, out-patients of the Children's Hospital, boarded-out infants, the inspection of midwives, and workshops where women are employed are visited; with especial inquiries into the circumstances attending puerperal septic affections. Un-notified births and still-births are also undertaken by the women inspectors.

The following is an analysis of the year's work :

### INFANTS.

First Visits.	Revisits.	Out Districts.	Illegitimate.	Deaths.
2743	11,431	728	88	313

### MIDWIVES.

Total Inspections.	Reported to L.S.A.	Reported to C.M.B.	Struck off Roll.	Medical Aid.	Still Births.	Deaths of Infants before arrival of Dr.
841	2	1	2	197	63	3

### WORKROOMS.

Total Inspections.	Over-crowded.	Notices sent.	Abated.	Filthy Premises.	Abated.	Defective Ventilation Adjusted.	Other Sanitary Defects.
697	6	4	6	26	26	1	14

### HOUSE INSPECTIONS.

First Inspections.	Reinspections.	Over-crowded.	Abated.	Filthy Premises.	Abated.	Lime-washing.	Structural Defects.	Infant Feeding.
246	2180	95	81	119	114	109	422	192

446 visits were paid to cases of phthisis.

45 to children reported as "wasting" from the Children's Hospital.

42 under the Infant Life Protection Act.

In order that full advantage might be taken of the opportunities afforded by the Early Notification of Births Act, I recommended that the staff of Women Inspectors should be increased and reported as below, on the work of staff.

The work of the staff of Women Inspectors consists of the following :—

Visiting newly born children in accordance with the Early Notification of Births Act. We find it necessary to give at least eight visits per annum to all those infants who require the attention of the Women Inspectors.

During the past three years the average number of births requiring attendance amounted to 2254.

Work-rooms in which women are employed have also to be visited, and these involve an average minimum of three visits per annum.

Attention has also to be given to the cases of Phthisis notified by the Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908.

It is requisite for the Women Inspectors to visit and impart instruction to many of these cases at least once per month.

Another matter is the rectification of un-notified births; by this is meant births which have been registered by the Registrars of Births, but not notified to the Medical Officer of Health under the Early Notification of Births Act. The number notified to the Medical Officer of Health is compared monthly with those registered by the Registrars, and sometimes a deficiency of ten per week is discovered.

The supervision of weakly children suffering from Atrophy and Marasmus that have been discharged from the Children's Hospital is also undertaken.

Children boarded out by the Board of Guardians under the Children's Act require to be visited, and are supervised until two years of age.

In addition there is an average number of visits of over 2800 made to dwelling-houses of the poor which are not kept in an hygienic condition, and the occupants of which require advice from the staff.

The inspection of midwives is also a necessary and important matter, and takes up practically the whole time of the Inspector appointed for the purpose.

In regard to the visitation of houses under the Early Notification of Births Act for the prevention of infant mortality, the present staff has never been able to cover the whole city, and the work at present is divided as follows :—

North and Exchange Wards are worked by	Miss Urquhart.
East and West Bowling Wards are	„ Miss Hartland.
Listerhills and Little Horton are	„ Miss Bowman.
South and Bradford Moor are	„ Miss Seed.

The Manningham and West Wards receive some attention from Miss Jones when she has any time to spare from her other duties attached to the superintendence of the staff.

In order to put this part of the work on a satisfactory footing, it has been necessary to appoint two additional Inspectors, one of whom takes over the Manningham and West Wards, and that part of Heaton adjoining Manningham Mills, and the other works the out-districts attached to Bradford by the Local Government Board Order of 1899.

In addition to the above work, the staff are required frequently by the Medical Officer of Health to make special reports in regard to cases of Puerperal Fever, conditions of overcrowding, etc. These are mostly made by Miss Jones herself.

### MIDWIVES ACT, 1902.

One of the Women Inspectors, who is herself a certificated midwife, spends the greater part of her time in supervising the work of the midwives practising in the City. The chief part of her duties consists in making such inspections as will result in the carrying out of the provisions of the Act, and the application of the rules prescribed by the Central Midwives Board.

Generally speaking, the work done by the certified midwives is of a satisfactory character as judged by the reports of the Inspector. The inspection of their work is rendered comparatively easy by the Early Notification of Births Act, which provides the Women Inspectors with the addresses of houses in which babies are born within thirty-six hours in about 90 per cent. of the cases. Should any irregularity or carelessness on the part of the midwife be observed or suspected, the Inspector reports to the Midwives' Inspector.

The number of midwives on the register at the end of the year 1910 was sixty-seven, of whom six hold the certificate of the Central Midwives Board, and five are certificated in consequence of holding a certificate of some other examining authority recognised by the Board. Fifty-six women are practising by virtue of being in *bona-fide* practice at the time of the passing of the Act.

The Act came fully into operation on April 1st, 1910, in consequence of which no woman is now allowed to practice midwifery unless she is certified in accordance with the provisions of the Act. In March, 1910, a warning notice was issued to all such women in Bradford who were known to have carried on work, but in spite of this some continued to practice. One woman was prosecuted, and this fact has had a deterring effect upon the rest.

It cannot be said that any difficulty with regard to shortage of midwives in the out-lying districts, which was feared by some, has been encountered in Bradford. Under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health and the Education Committee lectures have been given to pupils in preparation for the examination of the Central Midwives Board, their practical training having been obtained under the supervision of those midwives in the city who are authorised by the Board to receive pupils.

Several women have passed the examination and are now practising in Bradford and other districts where vacancies have arisen.

The midwives report to the Health Department whenever on their advice medical assistance has been called in. There were 185 reports during the year 1910. The causes for requesting such medical assistance were as follow :—

Delayed Labour	...	...	.	...	...	33
Inflammation of Child's Eyes		..		...	...	27
Instrumental Delivery		...	...	...	...	17
Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	...	16
Debility of the Child		...	...	...	...	13
Malpresentation of Infant	...		...	...	...	12
Contracted Pelvis	...	...	...	...	...	9
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	8
Rupture of Perinæum		...	...	...	...	7
Adherent Placenta	...	...	...	...	...	7
Postpartum Hæmorrhage	...		...	...	...	6
Uterine Inertia	...	...	...	...	...	6
Abortion	...	...	...	...	...	5
Eclampsia	...	...	...	...	...	3
Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	2
High Temperature	...	...	...	...	...	2
Abdominal Pain	...	...	...	...	...	2

Spina Bifida ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Paralysis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Malformation ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cephalhæmatoma ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pleurisy ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inversion of Uterus	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rigor ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jaundice ...	...	...	...	...	...	1

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185

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The number of births notified under the Early Notification of Births Act was 5035, of which 2401 were attended by midwives.

During the year the following offences against the Act or the Regulations of the Board were recorded :—

Mrs. F. was guilty of general neglect of her patient and of the child's eyes, which were inflamed.

Mrs. B. was guilty of carelessness in a case of Puerperal Fever.

Both women were reported to the Board, with the result that their names were erased from the Midwives' Roll.

Three other midwives were reported to the Local Supervising Authority and cautioned.

In addition several were warned for minor offences, chiefly for neglect of obedience to the rules in regard to notification of births.

A charge of practising without being certified was preferred against one woman whose name had previously been removed from the Midwives'

Roll for an infraction of the rules ; however, as she gave a promise to cease work as a midwife the case against her was dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act.

With a view of further controlling the work of certified midwives, the Board held a special meeting in October last to consider what action should be taken on the recommendations of the Midwives' Act Committee. The following is a summary of the resolutions carried, in so far as they affect Local Supervising Authorities, viz. :—

1. Any amendment of the Midwives Act, 1902, in the light of the report of the Midwives Act Committee must provide for :—

- (a) Adequate and certain remuneration of medical practitioners called in under the Board's regulations.
- (b) More definite powers of suspension of midwives, whether by the Local Supervising Authority or by the Central Midwives' Board.
- (c) Subvention from public funds of midwives who are unable to maintain themselves in sparsely populated and poor districts.
- (d) Revocation of the right of delegation of their powers under the Act by the Local Supervising Authorities.

2. Any deficiency in the Board's accounts should be apportioned on the basis of population instead of on the basis of the number of practising midwives.

3. The Notification of Births Act, 1907, should be generally adopted throughout the Kingdom as a valuable supplement to the operation of the Midwives Act. The addition of a column in the Register of Births for the entry of the name and status of the person who actually delivered the mother, would probably help to promote efficiency and check

abuses in the practice of midwives. It would be desirable that such particulars should be required in all notifications under the Act of 1907, and, if necessary, the Act should be amended in this sense.

4. State provision should be made for the registration of still births.

5. The Medical Officers of Counties and County Boroughs should be required to report annually to their Authorities on the administration of the Act in their areas; copies of these reports should be sent to the Privy Council, the Local Government Board and the Central Midwives' Board, who should include a digest in their own report.

Midwives should be supplied with stamped forms for all notifications which they are or may be required to make to the Local Supervising Authorities or the Central Midwives' Board, and any books prescribed for their use should be provided gratuitously by the Authority.

### NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.

During the year the total number of births notified was 5035, including 167 still-births, in comparison with 5490 live-births registered by the Registrars of Births and Deaths. I am of opinion that about 92 per cent. of the births were notified in accordance with the Act. The number of births attended by medical men was 2215, by midwives alone 2401, and in 419 cases the accoucheur was not stated.

			1909.		1910.
Births registered ...	...	...	5507	...	5490
Do. notified ...	...	...	4910	...	5035

In consequence of persistent neglect to notify births, legal proceedings were taken against two medical practitioners for failing to notify, but owing to a technicality the summonses were dismissed.

### CREMATORIUM.

The remains of 14 persons were cremated during 1910 at the Scholemoor Crematorium, in comparison with 12 during the previous year.

The following table, prepared by the Cremation Society of Great Britain, shows the number of Cremations carried out in Great Britain since the year 1885.

Table of Cremations carried out in Great Britain since the opening of Woking Crematorium in 1885.

	1885-6.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	Total.
Woking ...	13	13	28	46	54	99	104	101	125	150	137	173	240	240	301	273	275	143	138	95	140	108	119	105	106	3,326
Manchester ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	30	47	58	52	51	62	88	83	96	81	92	98	97	90	98	116	106	114	1,462
Glasgow ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	16	12	16	20	18	20	24	19	35	44	30	28	30	28	351
*Liverpool ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	27	23	40	40	54	35	40	35	46	34	32	46	37	501
*Hull... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	13	18	20	15	17	29	37	15	21	202
Darlington ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	7	4	13	8	6	9	9	60
Golder's Green...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	158	220	252	298	290	364	421	415	2,423
*Leicester...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	8	16	12	12	14	19	16	103
Birmingham ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	19	22	25	33	18	30	38	186
*Leeds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	15	16	24	19	12	102
*Ilford... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	9	23	18	19	24	22	115
*Bradford ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	13	6	13	14	61
*Sheffield ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	18	12	18	8	69
Total ...	13	13	28	46	54	99	107	131	172	209	201	250	341	367	444	445	451	477	567	604	743	707	795	855	840	8,961

\*Municipally controlled.

The report of the Cremation Society says—"There is no reason for the advocates of cremation to be discouraged at the slow progress of the movement. The disposal of the remains of the dead body can hardly be considered a subject likely to excite enthusiasm. The force of traditional custom consecrated by so many centuries must inevitably act as a strong obstacle which only time and the spread of knowledge can overcome."

### PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

During the year 1910, 1267 specimens were sent to the City Laboratory for examination, viz. :—

- i. For Diphtheria 640 (209 positive, 431 negative).
- ii. For Enteric Fever 103 (41 positive, 62 negative).
- iii. For Tuberculosis 483 (141 positive, 342 negative).
- iv. For Anthrax 2 (0 positive, 2 negative).
- v. Miscellaneous 39.

The total cost appears to have been £300.

### PUBLIC MORTUARY.

The new mortuary in Wilton Street was opened October 11th, 1910, and from that date to May 1st, 1911, 66 bodies had been deposited and 14 post mortem examinations made.

### PUBLIC BATHS.

The following table, supplied by the Engineer and Superintendent of Baths, shows the public appreciation of bathing facilities provided, and that the medicated baths are largely used.

TOTAL NUMBER OF BATHERS FROM APRIL 1ST, 1910, TO MARCH 31ST, 1911.

DESCRIPTION.	Central	West Bowling	Manningham	Bowling	Leeds Road	Undercliffe	Grange Road	Lapage Street	Wibsey	Feverisham Street	Green Lane	Wapping	Low Moor	Dyson Street	Broomfields	Prince Street	Bolton Road.	TOTALS
Swimming—Males. ....	10,556	24,052	26,507	16,830	7,722	22,826	11,740	7,026	4,120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131,379
"    Females ....	2,532	1,712	4,880	1,487	705	3,186	3,351	1,707	658	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,218
"    Males, Free .....	...	8,442	765	4,530	2,024	7,406	11,245	9,639	3,145	12,269	11,939	9,046	...	...	...	...	...	80,450
"    Females " .....	...	1,402	...	1,368	629	1,594	2,927	2,188	655	9,255	4,828	6,219	...	...	...	...	...	31,065
Swimming Club—Males....	4,326	3,752	4,961	4,113	787	6,921	7,082	4,752	650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,344
"    Females .....	...	...	1,394	889	...	1,496	1,015	1,334	100	993	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,521
"    Instruction ...	207	31	67	19	13	22	36	28	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	425
"    Season Tickets .....	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
TOTAL SWIMMERS...	17,621	39,491	38,574	29,236	11,880	43,451	37,396	26,674	9,330	22,517	17,067	15,265	...	...	...	...	...	308,502
Slipper and Shower—Males ....	12,671	18,384	11,669	6,902	8,827	8,016	2,419	1,450	1,627	...	...	...	2,432	...	...	...	...	74,397
"    Females ....	1,263	5,724	4,849	4,223	4,264	5,024	551	272	858	...	...	...	2,854	8,166	5,903	7,882	4,566	56,399
Douche—Males ...	...	...	7,530	4,582	3,050	6,551	874	844	505	...	...	...	745	...	...	...	...	24,681
"    Females ...	...	...	1,490	820	1,233	1,332	36	31	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,995
Slipper, Free ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	7,891	5,198	6,360	6,524	26,029
Children's Table Baths ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	473	...	...	...	...	473
TOTAL ABLUTIONARY	13,934	24,108	25,538	16,527	17,374	20,923	3,880	2,597	3,043	...	...	...	6,560	16,057	11,101	14,242	11,090	186,974
Gymnasium—Males ....	...	...	...	...	1,098	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1098
"    Females ...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
"    Club, Males .....	...	...	...	...	2,024	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,024
"    Females .....	...	...	...	...	767	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	767
"    Free, Males .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"    Females .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL GYMNASTS...	...	...	...	...	3,936	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,936

TOTAL NUMBER OF BATHERS FROM APRIL 1ST, 1910, TO MARCH 31ST, 1911—continued.

DESCRIPTION.	Central	West Bowling	Manningham	Bowling	Leeds Road	Undercliffe	Grange Road	Lapage Street	Wibsey	Feversham Street	Green Lane	Wapping	Low Moor	Dyson Street	Broomfields.	Prince Street.	Bolton Road.	TOTALS
Turkish—Males ...	12,825	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,825
Females ...	1,591	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,591
Vapour—Males ...	122	719	...	...	...	306	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,147
Females ...	20	232	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	323
Electric Bath—Males ...	535	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	535
Females ...	425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	425
Reduced ...	421	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	421
Males, Free ...	347	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	347
Females, Free ...	191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191
Medicated—Males ...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Females ...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Reduced ...	634	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	634
Males, Free ...	434	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	434
Females, Free ...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Special—Males ...	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	244
Females ...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
TOTAL ...	17,882	951	...	...	...	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,210
Grand Total ...	49,437	64,550	64,112	45,763	33,190	64,751	41,276	29,271	12,373	22,517	17,067	15,265	6,560	16,057	11,101	14,242	11,090	518,622

### MUNICIPAL MILK DEPÔT AND DAIRY.

The business done at the Milk Depôt is shown in the following tabular statement :—

	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11
Humanized Milk sold (bottles) ... ..	385,120	242,495	185,096
Sterilized Milk sold, wholesale and retail			
(pints) ... ..	117,279	127,681	90,736
Raw Milk sold, wholesale and retail (galls.)	18,399	71,026	49,996
Sterilized Milk supplied to Hospitals (pints)	14,372	9,168	8,842
Raw Milk                      do.              (galls.)	7,133	8,940	7,920

The Balance Sheet for the year ending March 31st, 1911, is appended.

## CITY OF BRADFORD

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE

EXPENDITURE.	1909-10.		1910-11.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Amount.	Per-centage of Total Income.	Amount.	Per-centage of Total Income.		
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wages ... ..	470 5 3	15·99	517 1 1	17·08	46 15 10	
Rents, Rates, and Taxes	68 2 8	2·31	66 11 1	2·21		1 11 7
General Repairs ... ..	83 10 0	2·86	47 5 3	1·55		36 4 10
Bottles, Teats, Washers, &c. ... ..	68 1 9	2·32	88 17 3	2·94	20 15 6	
Coal, Coke, Gas, and Water ... ..	44 10 6	1·53	47 3 1	1·55	2 12 7	
Milk and Cream ... ..	2195 5 5	74·69	2255 16 6	74·55	60 11 1	
Sugar and Honey ... ..	11 2 7	0·37	13 1 8	0·42	1 19 1	
Eggs ... ..	91 16 11	3·13	160 13 8	5·32	68 16 9	
Printing, &c. ... ..	36 1 5	1·23	13 8 6	0·42		22 12 11
Provender and Straw ... ..	84 9 11	2·86	77 18 1	2·57		6 11 10
Saddlery and Farriery ... ..	14 19 3	0·51	16 1 1	0·52	1 1 10	
Disbursements and Sundries ... ..	100 16 4	3·43	88 5 0	2·90		12 11 4
Depreciation ... ..	88 8 7	2·99	98 18 1	3·27	10 9 6	
Interest upon amount expended upon Investments ... ..	27 12 11	0·95	35 17 9	1·18	8 4 10	
					221 7 0	79 12 6
					79 12 6	
	3385 3 6	115·17	3526 18 0	116·48		
INCREASED EXPENDITURE ... ..				£	141 14 6	

GEO. A. THORPE, F.S.A.A.,

*City Treasurer and Accountant.*

## MILK DEPÔT.

ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEARS 1909-10 AND 1910-11.

INCOME.	1909-10.		1910-11.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Amount.	Per-centage of Total Expend-iture.	Amount.	Per-centage of Total Expend-iture.		
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.			
Milk—Humanized ...	335 18 10	9·92	273 3 6	7·74		62 15 4
„ Sterilized ...	950 2 1	28·06	575 1 1	16·30		375 1 0
„ Wholesale ...	1487 15 3	43·95	1968 9 1	55·79	480 13 10	
Cream ... ..	33 9 0	0·97	27 10 2	0·79		5 18 10
Eggs ... ..	116 13 3	3·45	170 1 10	4·82	53 8 7	
Honey ... ..	2 6 11	0·07	2 13 11	0·08	0 7 0	
Bottles, Teats, &c. ...	10 9 3	0·29	8 3 8	0·22		2 5 7
Sundries ... ..	2 2 1	0·07	0 15 0	0·03		1 7 1
					534 9 5	447 7 10
					447 7 10	
	2938 16 8	86·78	3025 18 3	85·77	87 1 7	
Expenditure in excess of Income ... ..	446 6 10	...	500 19 9	...		
	3385 3 6	...	3526 18 0	...		
INCREASED INCOME ... ..					£ 87 1 7	

MEM.—	£ s. d.
Deficit, 1909-10 .....	446 6 10
Increased Expenditure, 1910-11.....	£ s. d. 141 14 6
„ Income, 1910-11 .....	87 1 7
	54 12 11
Deficit, 1910-11 .....	£500 19 9

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES  
AND HOMEWORK.

I.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR  
INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
FACTORIES ... .. (Including Factory Laundries)	521	68	—
WORKSHOPS ... .. (Including Workshop Laundries)	4289	128	—
WORKPLACES ... .. (Other than Outworkers' premises in- cluded in part 3 of this Report)			
TOTAL ... ..	4810	196	—

II.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—</i>				
Want of cleanliness .. ...	525	525	...	...
Want of ventilation ... ..	43	43	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	8	8	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	7	7	...	...
Other nuisances ... ..	373	373	...	...
* Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient .. ...	133	125	...
	unsuitable or defective	283	274	...
	not separate for sexes	48	44	..
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-house (S. 101) ... ..	4	4	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100) ...	102	102	...	...
Other offences ... .. (Excluding offences relating to out-work which are included in part 3 of this Report).	3	3	...	...
TOTAL ... ..	1529	1508	...	...

\* Sec. 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, adopted, 1 W.C. for every 20 persons.

### III.—HOMEWORK.

OUTWORKERS' LIST, SECTION 107.														
NATURE OF WORK.	List received from Employers.					Addresses of Outworkers.		Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Prosecutions.		Inspections of Outworkers' premises.	Sanitary Defects Found and Remedied in Outworkers' Premises.		
	Sending twice in the year.		Sending once in the year.			Received from other Councils.	Forwarded to other Councils.		Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.				
	Lists.	Con-tractors.	Outworkers.	Work-men.	Lists.			Con-tractors.					Outworkers.	Work-men.
WEARING APPAREL—														
(1) Making, &c....	228	216	472	20	15	3	47	231	4	213	67			
(2) Cleaning and Washing	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Furniture and Upholstery ...	18	57	67	2	2	1	5	20	...	13	3			
Umbrellas, &c. ...	6	2	15	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...			
Basket making ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1			
Brush making ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Electro Plate ...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...			
Cart Gear ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Locks, Latches and Keys ...	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2			
TOTAL	258	284	560	22	17	4	57	261	...	4	230	73		

IV.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.							Number.
Important classes of work-shops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.	Workshops ... ..						2282
	Bakehouses ... ..						455
	Total number of workshops on Register ...						2737

V.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133) ... ..	79
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5)	Notified by H.M. Inspector ... .. Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector.
Other ... ..	7
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year ... ..	0
In use at the end of the year ... ..	58



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NEW BUILDINGS

AND

INSANITARY PROPERTY.

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## NEW BUILDINGS.

Table A shows that 626 new houses have been built during the year and certified as fit for habitation in accordance with the Bradford Waterworks and Improvement Act, 1875.

*TABLE A.*

*Showing number of New Buildings certified as fit for habitation in each of the Wards, and in the whole City, during the years 1901-1910.*

WARDS.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
North ... ..	58	68	7	8	23	21	8	9	18	3
South ... ..	73	67	68	58	8	28	23	...	15	...
East ... ..	17	39	60	37	30	7	21	..	21	1
West .. ...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	..	1	114
Listerhills ... ..	61	25	15	32	2	...	5	.	...	...
Great Horton ... ..	285	282	290	224	110	48	48	45	30	42
Little Horton ... ..	3	4	35	161	63	83	15	22	42	16
East Bowling ... ..	86	61	66	150	50	14	57	38	10	3
West Bowling ... ..	49	43	153	128	157	81	80	94	51	35
Exchange ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bradford Moor... ..	100	136	123	222	190	117	130	103	84	50
Manningham ... ..	25	33	9	14	52	13	7	...	52	88
Bolton ... ..	40	12	13	1	33	5	14	7	32	55
Heaton ... ..	49	92	97	104	77	102	88	62	29	23
Allerton ... ..	62	65	72	35	41	14	43	35	29	62
Eccleshill ... ..	21	41	80	104	53	59	33	33	17	46
Idle ... ..	7	13	11	41	40	19	9	12	6	13
North Bierley East ... ..	7	21	32	65	71	21	41	19	17	4
North Bierley West ... ..	16	10	15	8	7	1	6	...	5	44
Thornton ... ..	5	1	36	43	3	3	...	1	...	1
Tong ... ..	3	9	56	21	47	19	9	6	17	26
CITY TOTAL ... ..	967	1023	1238	1458	1057	655	637	486	476	626

## HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &c., ACT, 1909.

During the year I made representations under Sec. 17 of the above Act to the effect that the below-mentioned houses were unfit for habitation, and Closing Orders were subsequently made in regard to all of them.

EBENEZER STREET—9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27.

BACK EBENEZER STREET—16, 20, 28, 32, 36, 40, 48, 52.

ROCK SIDE, STORR HILL, WYKE—I.

HIGH STREET, GREAT HORTON—323, 325, 327.

IMPERIAL YARD, TONG—I.

GEORGE COURT—24.

GOLDEN SQUARE—10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.

GOLDEN PLACE—24, 25, 26.

REGENT SQUARE—14, 16.

WHITE ABBEY ROAD—22.

ROBERT STREET—42, 44.

LOW STREAM HEAD, ALLERTON—5.

BACK WOOD COURT—25.

BACK WOOD STREET—13.

COTTAGE IN BUCK WOOD, THACKLEY.

BACK SPINKWELL TERRACE—8.

ASHLEY STREET—17, 21.

HANNAH GATE—12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 44.

LUMBY STREET—25.

STERLING STREET—13, 19, 35, 51, 94.

MANCHESTER ROAD—793, 797.

ADDISON STREET—26.

FAIRFAX STREET—6.

POLLARD STREET—17A, 19A, 40, 50, 54.

PRINCE STREET, TONG—6A.

MARLEY STREET—22.

JANE COURT—6.

WILD BOAR STREET—38.

IMPERIAL PLACE, TONG—1.

PHILADELPHIA STREET—3, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19.

COTTAGE ADJOINING TANHOUSE FARM, BIERLEY LANE.

The Order of the Local Government Board prescribing the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations was issued on September 2nd. The Regulations provide for the systematic inspection of all dwelling-houses in the district of a Local Sanitary Authority; also that records of such inspections be kept under the direction and supervision of the Medical Officer of Health. On November 30th I reported on the Order as follows :—

## HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT.

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### HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS, 1910.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I beg to report as follows on the circular letter of the Local Government Board of September 3rd, 1910, in reference to the above-mentioned Order, dated September 2nd :—

The Order is made under Section 17 of the Housing and Town Planning Act, under which it is the duty of every Local Authority within the meaning of Part II. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, to cause to be made, from time to time, inspection of their district, with a view to ascertain whether any dwelling-house therein is in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, and for that purpose to comply with such Regulations and to keep such records as may be prescribed by the Board.

The Order is known as the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations and consists of eight articles :—

Under Article I. the Local Authority are to determine their procedure by which they are to provide for a thorough inspection of the dwelling-houses or localities in the district, and they must also

cause to be prepared, from time to time, a list of dwelling-houses of which early inspection is desirable.

Article II. provides that the inspection made under this Order shall be carried out under the direction and supervision of the Medical Officer of Health, and that the inspection of any dwelling-house shall include the following :—

- (1) Arrangements for preventing the contamination of the water supply.
- (2) Closet accommodation.
- (3) Drainage.
- (4) The condition of the dwelling-house in regard to light, the free circulation of air, dampness, and cleanliness.
- (5) The paving, drainage, and sanitary condition of any yard or out-houses belonging to or occupied with the dwelling-house.
- (6) The arrangements for the deposit of refuse and ashes.
- (7) The existence of any room so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for habitation ; this includes any room used as a sleeping place, the surface of the floor of which is more than three feet below the surface of the part of the street adjoining, or is not on an average seven feet in height from floor to ceiling, or does not comply with such regulations as the Local Authority, with the consent of the Local Government Board, may prescribe for securing the proper ventilation and lighting of such rooms, and the protection against dampness, exhalations, or bad smells.
- (8) Any defects in other matters which may tend to render the dwelling-house dangerous or injurious to the health of its inhabitants.

Article III. prescribes the records which shall be kept under the direction and supervision of the Medical Officer of Health. The records may be kept either in a book, on separate sheets, or on the Card system.

Article IV. provides that the Local Authority shall give such directions and take such action within their powers as may be necessary to deal with matters reported under Article III.

Article V. requires the Medical Officer of Health to include in his

Annual Report information and particulars in tabular form in regard to the number of dwelling-houses inspected under and for the purposes of Section 17 of the Act of 1909, the number of dwelling-houses which on inspection were considered to be in a dangerous state or unfit for human habitation, the number of representations made to the local authority, the number of closing orders made, and several other matters in detail. The Medical Officer of Health shall also include any other information and particulars which he may consider desirable in regard to the work of inspection under Section 17.

The remaining three Articles, 6, 7 and 8, are merely formal, and provide for the naming of the Regulations.

During the past three years a system of house-to-house inspection has been carried out in Bradford, and I find that the average number of house inspections made yearly amounts to 1,220. In all there are roughly speaking, 72,000 dwelling-houses in Bradford, 18,500 of which have been built during the past twenty years, and these presumably will not at the present time be in urgent need of inspection. I have thus left 53,500 to which apparently the regulations will apply. Deducting one-third of the total as being the number occupied by people who would attend to house inspection of their own accord, I have left 35,670 houses with which to deal. At the present rate of inspection, namely, 1,220 per annum, it would take twenty-nine years to make a complete survey. It must, however, be borne in mind that the district inspectors devote only a part of their time to this service. I estimate that one man devoting the whole of his time to the work of inspection could inspect and report upon fifteen houses weekly, so that an additional staff of two men could make thirty inspections per week, or 1,560 throughout the year. This number, in addition to the 1,220 now inspected, would therefore give a total of 2,780 per annum, so that in something over twelve years the whole of the 35,600 would be examined and reported on.

It is my opinion that at the end of the twelve years it would be necessary to commence the work of re-inspection again.

I therefore beg to recommend the appointment of two additional inspectors for the execution of the work described in the Housing Regulations issued by the Local Government Board.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,  
Yours faithfully,

*November 30th, 1910.*

W. ARNOLD EVANS.

BRADFORD CORPORATION GAS AND IMPROVEMENT  
ACT, 1871.

Under this Act I have certified the undermentioned dwellings as unfit for habitation. They were closed by order of the City Council.

HOUSES.

Golden Square—1.

BASEMENTS.

Lingard Street—13.

Wapping Street—23.

Wood Street—4A.

CELLAR DWELLINGS.

Beck Street—58.

Hall Street—53.

Lyndhurst Street—19, 23, 27.

Park Lane—87, 91, 95, 99, 103, 107.

The undermentioned houses were purchased by agreement and subsequently demolished.

Frederick Street—54, 52.

Wapping Road—16, 18, 20.

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BRADFORD CORPORATION ACT, 1910.

The additional sanitary powers conferred on the City Council by this Act are in reference :—

(1) To the prevention of the emission of smoke and grit from the chimneys and buildings used for the purpose of trade or manufacture. The penalty for the emission of smoke in such quantity as to cause a nuisance may be £5 for the first offence, £10 for the second offence, and £50 for subsequent offences, but an obligation is placed upon the Council to give

notice of any intended prosecution within twenty-four hours of the commission of the offence (exclusive of Sundays). It is well known that since the passing of the Act certain firms have been making alterations in their plant with a view of diminishing the amount of smoke previously emitted from their chimneys. One is, I think, justified in expecting that in the near future a marked improvement in the atmosphere of Bradford will be observed.

(2) Regulation of the manufacture and sale of ice cream. Section 54 of the Act provides for the manufacture of ice cream under sanitary conditions, prohibits its exposure to infection or contamination, and imposes upon any maker of ice cream to notify the Medical Officer of Health of the outbreak of any infectious disease amongst the persons employed in the business. Power is also conferred upon the Medical Officer of Health to seize and destroy any quantity of ice cream made on premises also occupied by a person suffering from an infectious disease.

Due notice of the operation of these regulations was given to every person known to be engaged in the ice cream trade, and the following hand-bill was distributed :—

## CITY OF BRADFORD.

### TO ICE CREAM MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.

#### *Regulation of Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream, &c.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to the provisions of Section 54 of the Bradford Corporation Act, 1910, that the provisions in such Act in respect to Regulating the Manufacture and Sale of Ice Creams, &c., shall and will come into operation on Monday, the 17th day of October, 1910.

The effect of such provisions is as follows :—

Any person, being a manufacturer or vendor of or merchant or dealer in ice cream or other similar commodity, who within the City—

(A) Causes or permits ice cream or any similar commodity or any materials used in the manufacture thereof to be manufactured, sold, or stored in any sleeping room or in any room, cellar, or place which is in a condition likely to render such commodity injurious to health, or in which there is an inlet or opening to a drain; or

(B) In the manufacture, sale, or storage of any such commodity does any act or thing likely to expose such commodity to infection or contamination, or omits to take any proper precautions for the due protection of such commodity from infection or contamination ; or

(c) Omits on the outbreak of any infectious disease amongst the persons employed in his business to give notice thereof to the Medical Officer ;

shall be liable for every such offence upon summary conviction thereof to a penalty not exceeding Forty Shillings.

In the event of any inmate of any building (any part of which is used for the manufacture of ice cream or similar commodity) suffering from an infectious disease, the Medical Officer may seize and destroy all ice cream or similar commodity or materials for the manufacture of the same in such building, and the Corporation shall compensate the owner of the ice cream, commodity or materials so destroyed.

Every dealer in ice cream or other similar commodity vending his wares from any cart, barrow or other vehicle or stand shall have his name and address legally painted or inscribed on such cart, barrow, vehicle, or stand, and any person who shall fail to comply with this requirement shall be liable upon conviction to a penalty not exceeding Forty Shillings.

Any officer duly authorised by the Corporation in that behalf shall at all reasonable times have the same power of entry into and inspection of the premises of a manufacturer or vendor of or merchant or dealer in ice cream or other similar commodity for the purpose of inspecting such premises and the materials or commodities or articles of food therein as an officer of the Corporation would have under Section 102 (Power of Entry of Local Authority) of "The Public Health Act, 1875," in the cases therein mentioned, and any person refusing entry into or inspection of such premises as aforesaid or obstructing such officer as aforesaid in the execution of his duty shall be liable upon conviction to a penalty not exceeding Forty Shillings for each offence.

By Order,

FREDERICK STEVENS, Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Bradford,

13th September, 1910.

(3) The prohibition of the inflation of the carcasses of animals killed for human consumption.

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CITY HOSPITALS.

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CITY HOSPITAL, LEEDS ROAD.

The following report by Dr. Kitchin shows the work done at the Leeds Road Hospital for Infectious Diseases during the year 1910.

*TABLE A.—GENERAL ABSTRACT.*

Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1909	..	..	...	96
Admitted during the year	...	...	...	751
			TOTAL	847
Discharged, relieved, or cured	...	...	...	715
Died	...	...	...	40
Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1910	..	..	..	92
			TOTAL	847

TABLE B.—SCARLET FEVER.

AGE.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTALS.		Death- Rate per Cent.
	No. Admitted.	No. Died.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.	
Under 1	5	...	2	...	7	...	...
1—2	5	1	6	1	11	2	18·1
2—3	8	...	6	1	14	1	7·1
3—4	14	1	10	1	24	2	8·3
4—5	13	...	14	...	27	...	...
Total under 5	45	2	38	3	83	5	6·0
5—10	105	...	109	1	214	1	·46
10—15	39	1	47	1	86	2	2·3
15—20	14	1	17	...	31	1	3·2
20—25	7	...	8	...	15	...	...
25—30	5	...	6	...	11	...	...
30—35	5	...	5	...	10	...	...
35—40	2	...	2	...	4	...	...
40—45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45—50	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
50—55	...	..	1	...	1	...	...
55—60	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
TOTAL ...	223	4	234	5	457	9	1·9

TABLE C.—ENTERIC FEVER.

AGE.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTALS.		
	No. Admitted.	No. Died.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.	Death- Rate Per Cent.
Under 5	1	...	4	...	5	...	...
5—10	2	1	5	...	7	1	...
10—15	3	...	6	1	9	1	14'2
15—20	4	1	5	1	9	2	11'1
20—25	3	...	5	1	8	1	22'2
25—30	8	2	2	...	10	2	12'5
30—35	6	...	1	...	7	...	20'0
35—40	3	1	1	1	4	2	50'0
40—45	...	...	1	1	1	1	100'0
45—50	1	...	1	...	2	...	...
50—55	2	...	1	1	3	1	33'3
55—60	1	1	...	...	1	1	100'0
60—65	...	...	1	1	1	1	100'0
TOTAL ...	34	6	33	7	67	13	19.4

TABLE D.—DIPHTHERIA.

AGE.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTALS.		
	No. Admitted.	No. Died.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.	No. Admitted.	No. Died.	Death- Rate. Per Cent.
Under 1	2	1	3	...	5	1	20'0
1—2	6	2	4	...	10	2	20'0
2—3	8	...	8	1	16	1	6'25
3—4	11	1	7	1	18	2	11'1
4—5	9	...	13	..	22	...	...
Total under 5	36	4	35	2	71	6	8'45
5—10	39	3	35	3	74	6	8'1
10—15	15	1	14	...	29	1	3'44
15—20	5	...	6	1	11	1	9'0
20—25	5	...	4	...	9	...	...
25—30	1	...	4	...	5	...	...
30—35	3	...	2	...	5	...	...
35—40	1	...	1	...	2	...	...
40—45	...	...	1	..	1	...	...
45—50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50—55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55—60	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
60—65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65—70	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
TOTAL ...	107	8	102	6	209	14	6'69

TABLE E.

*Showing Number of Cases admitted during each month of 1910.*

1910.	Scarlet Fever.			Enteric Fever.			Diphtheria.			Other Diseases.			Total Admissions.		
Month.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.
January ...	32	33	65	2	...	2	8	7	15	1	1	2	43	41	84
February ...	18	24	42	3	7	10	15	7	22	...	...	...	36	38	74
March ...	26	22	48	1	5	6	6	6	12	...	1	1	33	34	67
April ...	23	25	48	2	2	4	8	13	21	2	2	4	35	42	77
May ...	23	15	38	3	...	3	5	6	11	1	2	3	32	23	55
June ...	19	34	53	1	2	3	12	5	17	4	1	5	36	42	78
July ...	14	14	28	3	4	7	10	7	17	...	1	1	27	26	53
August ...	15	13	28	1	1	2	6	7	13	...	...	...	22	21	43
September	6	6	12	8	4	12	9	8	17	...	1	1	23	19	42
October ...	6	8	14	5	4	9	9	10	19	...	...	...	20	22	42
November	20	22	42	3	2	5	10	9	19	1	...	1	34	33	67
December	21	18	39	2	2	4	9	17	26	...	...	...	32	37	69
TOTAL ...	223	234	457	34	33	67	107	102	209	9	9	18	373	378	751

### OTHER DISEASES.

Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Tonsilitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Osteo-myelitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	18

Of these patients four died — one from meningitis, two from pneumonia, and one from osteo-myelitis.

SUMMARY.

YEAR.	SMALLPOX.			ENTERIC FEVER.			SCARLET FEVER.			DIPHTHERIA.			OTHER DISEASES.			TOTALS.			From 1877 to 1910.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 100.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 100.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 100.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 100.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 100.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 100.	Aggregate No. of days spent in Hospital.	Average No. of days for each Patient
1877	19	4	21.05	65	13	20.0	72	9	12.5	...	...	...	27	8	29.6	183	34	18.5	5,579	31½
1878	5	1	20.0	55	13	23.6	148	17	11.5	...	...	...	27	3	11.1	237	34	14.3	9,263	39
1879	8	...	...	24	3	12.5	159	14	8.8	...	...	...	23	4	17.39	214	21	9.8	8,414	39
1880	2	1	50.0	60	8	13.3	248	38	15.3	...	...	...	54	7	12.9	364	54	14.8	13,192	36¼
1881	21	2	9.5	61	7	11.5	317	42	13.2	...	...	...	27	...	...	426	51	11.97	16,073	37¾
1882	26	3	8.8	88	17	19.3	213	31	14.5	...	...	...	39	5	12.8	366	56	15.32	14,766	40
1883	5	...	...	119	17	14.2	233	17	7.2	...	...	...	23	2	8.6	375	36	9.6	15,949	42½
1884	3	...	...	93	17	18.2	237	11	4.6	...	...	...	29	4	13.7	362	32	8.8	14,215	39½
1885	28	2	7.14	89	6	6.74	456	19	4.16	...	...	...	23	8	34.7	596	35	5.89	21,391	36
1886	4	...	...	83	8	9.63	625	29	4.64	...	...	...	14	2	14.3	726	39	5.37	29,305	40½
1887	3	...	...	79	7	8.86	830	21	2.27	...	...	...	9	5	55.5	921	33	3.58	38,609	42¼
1888	16	2	12.5	57	6	10.53	283	12	4.24	...	...	...	11	1	9.9	367	21	5.72	16,479	46
1889	9	1	11.11	90	26	28.89	355	40	11.27	...	...	...	36	6	16.67	490	73	14.90	21,315	43½
1890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1891	...	...	...	76	15	19.6	780	83	10.6	...	...	...	39	10	25.6	897	108	12.04	39,838	44
1892	25	4	16.6	41	11	26.8	587	27	4.6	...	...	...	32	7	21.8	685	49	7.2	29,191	42½
1893	935	100	10.6	11	4	36.3	228	17	7.8	...	...	...	12	1	8.3	1186	122	10.2	34,203	28.8
1894	...	...	...	42	8	19.0	525	30	5.7	...	...	...	16	...	...	583	38	6.5	27,124	46.5
1895	...	...	...	97	20	20.6	250	16	6.4	...	...	...	28	9	32.14	375	45	12.0	17,331	46.21
1896	...	...	...	77	15	19.4	248	14	5.6	...	...	...	21	6	28.5	346	35	10.1	17,368	50.1
1897	...	...	...	74	11	14.8	226	5	2.21	...	...	...	17	8	47.05	317	24	7.5	14,549	45.8
1898	...	...	...	162	21	12.9	556	7	1.2	...	...	...	42	16	38.09	760	44	5.8	35,112	46.2
1899	...	...	...	131	16	12.2	1658	74	4.4	...	...	...	24	11	45.8	1813	101	5.5	87,024	48
1900	...	...	...	175	38	21.7	821	42	5.1	...	...	...	34	6	17.6	1030	86	8.3	47,998	46.6
1901	...	...	...	137	18	13.1	573	18	3.1	...	...	...	36	12	33.3	746	48	6.4	33,868	45.3
1902	...	...	...	79	14	17.7	571	26	4.5	111	23	20.7	28	6	21.8	789	69	8.7	35,347	44.8
1903	...	...	...	80	13	16.25	467	19	4.06	96	22	22.9	25	6	24.0	668	60	8.9	30,193	45.1
1904	...	...	...	64	17	26.5	550	17	3.09	437	85	19.4	28	5	17.8	1079	124	11.4	44,454	41.2
1905	...	...	...	85	11	12.9	570	32	5.6	275	37	13.4	24	4	16.6	954	84	8.8	41,403	43.4
1906	...	...	...	121	20	16.52	694	22	3.17	183	14	7.65	15	6	40.0	1013	62	6.12	42,850	42.3
1907	...	...	...	50	10	20.0	374	12	3.2	141	16	11.34	13	2	15.3	578	40	6.9	23,871	41.3
1908	...	...	...	88	18	20.0	493	9	1.82	177	15	8.47	10	3	30.0	768	45	5.8	32,640	42.5
1909	...	...	...	32	5	15.62	622	13	2.09	175	24	13.71	32	8	25.0	861	50	5.8	35,559	41.3
1910	...	...	...	67	13	19.4	457	9	1.9	209	14	6.6	18	4	22.2	751	40	5.3	30,190	40.2

THE CITY HOSPITAL—BIERLEY HALL.

The Table shows the number of cases of Smallpox and other diseases isolated and treated at Bierley Hall:—

	1908.	1909.	1910.	Total No. of days in Hospital. 1910.	Average No. of days in Hospital.
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Convalescent Scarlatina ... ..	242	267	215	7790	36
Others ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	242	267	215	7790	36

HOSPITALS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Cost of Maintenance and Establishment Charges for the Year ended 31st March, 1911.

MAINTENANCE.

	Leeds Road. £ s. d.	Bierley Hall. £ s. d.
Cost of articles (food and drink), including stimulants and aerated waters ... ..	1744 14 10	367 1 4
Cost of stimulants and aerated waters only ... ..	61 19 7	5 18 7
Cost per head of household and patients (all ages) per day, including stimulants and aerated waters ...		
Cost per head of household and patients (all ages) per day of stimulants and aerated waters only ... ..		

	Leeds Road.	Bierley Hall
Number of patients under 12 years of age ...	556	185
Number of patients over 12 years of age ...	226	30
Total number of patients ... ..	782	215

For the year ended March 31st, 1911, the cost of maintenance of patients admitted from Bradford to the conjoint Hospitals is as follows :—

	Half-year ended 31st March, 1911.				Half-year ended 30th Sept., 1910.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
North Bierley Joint Hospital...	1	2	11½	...	0	17	11½	per week.
Calverley Joint Hospital	...	1	12	2	...	0	16	0
Thornton Joint Hospital	...	0	15	1¾	...	1	1	2¾

The following sums were paid during the year under the head of “Establishment Charges” :—

North Bierley Joint Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	£883	17	11
Calverley Joint Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	537	12	0
Thornton Joint Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	277	11	0

NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

North Bierley Joint Hospital	{	Number of patients under 12 years	...	57
		Number of patients over 12 years	...	34
		Total number of patients	...	91
Calverley Joint Hospital	{	Number of patients under 12 years	...	46
		Number of patients over 12 years	...	12
		Total number of patients	...	58
Thornton Joint Hospital	{	Number of patients under 12 years	...	12
		Number of patients over 12 years	...	2
		Total number of patients	..	14



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# APPENDICES.

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# APPENDIX I.

CITY ANALYST'S OFFICE,

HUSTLERGATE,

*July 24th, 1911.*

## ANNUAL REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1910.

Milk ... .. 462	Honey... .. 2
Rice ... .. 10	Salt ... .. 1
Butter ... .. 74	Golden Syrup... .. 2
Jam ... .. 14	Lime Juice Cordial ... .. 1
Lard ... .. 58	Marmalade ... .. 1
Whisky ... .. 6	Coffee ... .. 5
Pepper... .. 3	Beer ... .. 4
Treacle ... .. 4	Glycerine ... .. 3
Cheese ... .. 19	Olive Oil ... .. 18
Margarine ... .. 9	Codliver Oil ... .. 2
Bread ... .. 2	Camphorated Oil ... .. 5
Sago ... .. 1	Baking Powder .. .. 2
Corn Flour ... .. 1	Castor Oil ... .. 1
Yeast ... .. 1	Spirits of Turpentine ... .. 5
Self Raising Flour ... .. 1	Turpentine ... .. 1
Flour ... .. 23	„ Liniment... .. 1
Baking Powder ... .. 2	Flowers of Sulphur ... .. 2
Cocoa ... .. 3	Milk of Sulphur ... .. 2
Cream ... .. 5	Boric Acid Ointment... .. 1
Picked Shrimps . ... 6	Creme de Menthe ... .. 2
Potted Shrimps ... .. 1	Tartaric Acid ... .. 4
Picked Prawns ... .. 1	Citric Acid ... .. 6
Potted Meat ... .. 5	Gregory Powder ... .. 1
Sausages ... .. 4	Liniment of Soap ... .. 1
Fat ... .. 1	Zinc Ointment ... .. 1
Tea ... .. 1	Compound Liquorice Powder 4

Ipecacuanha Wine	...	...	3	Sal Volatile	...	...	...	2
Ground Ginger	...	...	3	Citrate of Iron and Quinine				1
Cream of Tartar	...	...	4	Almond Oil	...	...	...	1
Seidlitz Powder	...	...	1	Pepsin...	...	...	...	1
Oxy Nitrate of Bismuth	...	...	1	Tablets of Ammoniated				
Essence of Peppermint	...	...	1	Quinine	...	...	...	1
Sweet Spirit of Nitre	...	...	1					—
Ammoniated Tincture of				Total Number of Samples				818
Quinine	...	...	2					<u>    </u>
Borax	...	...	1					

Out of the 818 samples submitted, 40 samples or 4·9 per cent. were adulterated; 4 samples or 0·49 per cent. were doubtful.

#### MILK.

462 samples of Milk were submitted for analysis, and of these 6 samples contained 4·9, 6·1, 19, 17·1, 13·4, and 5·6 per cent. of added water.

The Milks containing 19, 17·1, 13·4 per cent. of added water also contain 86·7, 95·3, and 70·7 per cent. of the minimum amount of fat.

5 samples contained 98·6, 92, 90·6, 89·3, and 76 per cent. of the minimum amount of fat.

The Milks containing 90·6 and 76 per cent. of the minimum amount of fat also contained 26 and 9·6 per cent. of added water.

5 samples of Separated Milk contained 23, 23, 46, 4, and ·9 per cent. of added water.

#### BUTTER.

74 samples of Butter were examined.

1 sample consisted entirely of Margarine.

## TREACLE.

- 4 samples were submitted, and  
 2 samples contained 50 and 45 per cent. of Glucose Syrup.

## LARD.

- 58 samples of Lard were analysed, and  
 3 samples of Lard contained 30, 25, and 15 per cent. of  
 Cotton Seed Oil Stearine.

## COFFEE.

- 5 samples were submitted, and  
 2 samples contained 40 per cent. of Chicory.

## PICKED SHRIMPS.

- 6 samples were submitted, and  
 2 samples contained 1.35 and .890 per cent. of Boric Acid,  
 equal to over  $2\frac{1}{2}$  and  $1\frac{4}{5}$  times as much as the Local  
 Government Board allows in Butter.

## POTTED SHRIMPS.

- 1 sample was analysed, and this contained .76 per cent. and  
 $1\frac{1}{2}$  times as much Boric Acid as the Local Government  
 Board allows in Butter. "*Doubtful.*"

## PICKED PRAWNS.

- 1 sample was submitted, and this contained .916 or over  $1\frac{4}{5}$  as  
 much Boric Acid as the Local Government Board allows  
 in Butter.

## RICE.

- 10 samples of Rice were submitted, and 1 sample contained  
 $\frac{1}{5}$  per cent. more extraneous mineral matter than the  
 maximum suggested by the Local Government Board.  
 2 samples of Rice contained rather over the limit amount of

mineral matters (extraneous) suggested by the Local Government Board. "*Doubtful.*"

#### CAMPHORATED OIL.

6 samples were submitted and 1 sample contained only  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the amount of Camphor which should be present, and contained no Olive Oil.

1 sample contained only  $\frac{4}{5}$  of the amount of Camphor which should be present.

#### GROUND GINGER.

3 samples were analysed, and 1 sample contained twice as much ash as is usually found in good Ginger. "*Doubtful.*"

#### OLIVE OIL.

18 samples were analysed, and 2 samples contained 70 per cent. of Arachis Oil.

#### IPECACUANHA WINE.

3 samples were submitted; one sample contained  $\frac{2}{5}$  of the amount of Alkaloids which should be present.

#### CITRIC ACID.

6 samples were analysed, and 2 samples contained 4 times and 3 times the maximum amount of Lead which should be present in Citric Acid according to the Local Government Board.

#### SAL VOLATILE.

2 samples were analysed; one sample contained  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the amount of Ammonium Carbonate and  $\frac{3}{4}$  of strong solution of Ammonia required by the British Pharmacopœia.

1 sample contained 90 per cent. of the amount of Ammonia.

#### SPIRIT OF TURPENTINE.

5 samples were submitted; 3 samples contained 15, 12, and 10 per cent. of Petroleum.

In connection with the Special Arrangement with the Trade and Public, 28 samples were submitted for analysis during the year 1910, which were as follows :—

6 samples of Rice .....	Genuine.
1 sample „ „ .....	„
1 „ „ „ .....	Adulterated.
1 „ „ „ .....	Doubtful.
1 „ „ „ .....	„
1 „ „ Jam .....	Genuine.
1 „ „ Salt .. ..	„
1 „ „ Strawberry Jam .....	„
1 „ „ Raspberry Jam.....	„
1 „ „ Raspberry and Gooseberry Jam ...	„
1 „ „ Plum and Apple Jam.....	„
1 „ „ Black Currant Jam .....	„
1 „ „ Strawberry Jam .....	„
1 „ „ Marmalade .....	„
1 „ „ Plum and Apple Jam .....	„
1 „ „ Pepper .....	„
2 „ „ Cheese .....	„
1 „ „ Self-raising Flour .....	„
1 „ „ Butter .....	„
1 „ „ Lard .....	„
1 „ „ Almond Oil .....	„
1 „ „ Baking Powder .....	„

Faithfully yours,

F. W. RICHARDSON.

APPENDIX II.

TABLES REQUIRED BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1910 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		DEATHS AT ALL AGES. TOTAL.		DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in District.	Deaths of Residents registered beyond District.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES. NETT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*				Number.	Rate.*
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1900	278,634	6720	24·06	945	141	4767	17·07	696	52	61	4776	17·10
1901	280,161	6461	23·06	1085	168	4681	16·71	616	45	65	4701	16·78
1902	281,770	6574	22·89	911	139	4508	15·70	645	40	82	4550	16·15
1903	283,412	6595	23·27	974	148	4600	16·23	724	57	61	4604	16·25
1904	285,089	6278	22·02	1048	167	4956	17·38	876	66	110	5000	17·54
1905	286,799	6047	21·08	873	144	4340	15·13	768	49	105	4396	15·33
1906	288,544	5937	20·58	903	152	4617	16·00	851	54	96	4659	16·15
1907	290,323	5736	19·76	713	124	4202	14·47	800	63	75	4214	14·51
†1908	292,136	5998	20·14	860	143	4577	15·37	979	74	76	4579	15·38
1909	293,983	5507	18·73	637	116	4208	14·31	860	66	68	4210	14·32
Averages for years 1900-1909	286,085	6185	21·62	895	145	4546	15·89	781	57	80	4569	15·97
1910	295,865	5490	18·56	695	127	4102	13·86	832	63	77	4116	13·91

\* Rates calculated per 1000 of estimated population. † 53 weeks.

TABLE I.—*continued.*

NOTE.—The deaths included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term “Non-residents” is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term “Residents” is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water)	...	...	22,841	Total population at all ages	...	...	...	279,767	At Census of 1901.
	...	...	...	Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	64,641	
	...	...	...	Average number of persons per house	...	...	...	4.33	

I.	II.	III.
Institutions within the District receiving Sick and Infirm Persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving Sick and Infirm Persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
Bradford Union Workhouse.  Bradford Royal Infirmary.  Eye and Ear Infirmary.  Children's Hospital.  St. Catherine's Home.  Dr. Barnardo's Home.  Thornton Joint Fever Hospital.	Calverley Conjoint Hospital.  North Bierley Joint Fever Hospital.  West Riding Lunatic Asylums.	Bradford Fever Hospital.  Bierley Hall Smallpox Hospital.

TABLE II.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	1. NORTH.				2. SOUTH.				3. EAST.				4. WEST.				5. LISTERHILLS.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
YEAR.																				
*1900...	12,674	295	254	51	14,499	407	294	79	16,782	402	234	35	12,012	304	302	59	17,471	350	318	60
1901...	12,663	333	258	66	14,662	404	287	84	16,922	358	235	57	11,770	281	286	61	17,340	337	271	54
1902...	12,658	319	265	53	14,826	408	290	81	17,059	380	237	46	11,538	262	232	42	17,215	357	259	48
1903...	12,732	340	277	67	14,912	411	287	92	17,158	396	234	50	11,605	292	265	54	17,315	365	279	60
1904...	12,807	294	311	80	15,001	404	282	78	17,259	350	273	57	11,674	268	301	78	17,417	328	268	46
1905...	12,844	291	250	63	15,091	364	253	54	17,363	341	223	42	11,744	251	216	55	17,521	308	266	47
1906...	12,963	302	286	67	15,183	364	303	68	17,471	357	249	43	11,816	208	261	66	17,629	285	280	49
1907...	13,043	313	272	56	15,243	300	228	38	17,571	307	243	55	11,816	210	230	37	17,629	322	270	54
†1908...	13,070	305	282	72	15,308	345	300	72	17,631	353	247	57	11,816	189	222	32	17,644	305	264	52
1909...	13,104	269	212	27	15,308	291	258	48	17,631	322	213	30	11,816	179	192	19	17,644	294	268	48
Averages of Years 1900 to 1909.	12,856	306	267	60	15,003	370	278	69	17,285	357	239	47	11,761	244	251	50	17,482	325	274	52
1910...	13,199	277	220	46	15,424	335	240	44	17,740	335	209	31	11,906	211	212	34	17,754	279	242	41

NOTE.—(a) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are included in sub-columns *c* of this table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded.

(b) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased.

\* Extension of City.

† 53 weeks.

TABLE II.—continued.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	6. GREAT HORTON.				7. LITTLE HORTON.				8. EAST BOWLING.				9. WEST BOWLING.				10. EXCHANGE.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
YEAR.																				
* 1900...	19,473	475	311	59	15,179	412	283	77	17,499	490	349	72	19,411	492	360	70	3987	83	121	23
1901...	19,972	409	270	53	15,169	386	269	70	17,760	468	334	86	19,660	484	323	79	3893	85	112	25
1902...	20,510	468	260	53	15,163	384	242	44	17,840	476	349	79	19,909	452	329	71	3807	93	83	12
1903...	20,631	454	270	39	15,251	391	276	52	17,943	472	336	77	20,024	479	312	83	3830	79	90	15
1904...	20,753	457	340	62	15,342	386	295	56	18,049	467	360	80	20,143	465	349	79	3852	73	103	23
1905...	20,877	412	301	42	15,434	377	275	51	18,157	427	306	78	20,264	440	306	64	3875	49	81	13
1906...	20,995	482	315	48	15,528	357	270	55	18,263	419	316	75	20,389	399	294	67	3900	67	83	16
1907...	21,245	415	261	48	15,678	366	255	43	18,348	413	310	69	20,589	402	294	49	3900	66	74	10
† 1908...	21,380	461	284	50	15,723	361	297	45	18,510	408	333	61	20,817	443	311	59	3900	64	94	20
1909...	21,551	419	293	34	15,806	358	271	45	18,654	371	277	46	21,174	400	285	49	3900	58	75	12
Averages of Years 1900 to 1909	20,739	445	290	48	15,427	378	273	54	18,102	441	325	72	20,238	446	316	67	3884	72	92	17
1910...	21,681	350	303	46	15,912	370	255	42	18,774	395	284	57	21,303	372	277	37	3925	61	82	14

TABLE II.—*continued.*

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	11. BRADFORD MOOR.				12. MANNINGHAM.				13. BOLTON.				14. HEATON.				15. ALLERTON.			
	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
YEAR.																				
*1900...	19,358	569	318	78	23,427	567	362	52	8725	125	119	14	16,593	337	198	45	10,535	172	149	23
1901...	19,571	520	369	103	23,548	547	370	90	8769	151	89	13	16,659	283	197	29	10,692	188	138	21
1902...	19,785	549	318	68	23,663	554	327	67	8809	164	107	21	16,720	298	193	27	10,847	182	143	21
1903...	19,900	571	331	78	23,801	520	328	68	8861	158	110	18	16,817	268	207	34	10,910	199	152	25
1904...	20,018	537	346	91	23,942	523	399	81	8913	160	110	17	16,916	289	233	41	10,975	184	131	17
1905...	20,138	528	303	67	24,086	506	343	68	8966	143	94	18	17,017	284	202	32	11,041	205	135	26
1906...	20,262	528	294	60	24,234	474	390	81	9021	116	94	13	17,120	287	201	31	11,109	204	143	23
1907...	20,496	469	288	66	24,274	480	327	56	9061	146	108	15	17,220	275	209	23	11,169	184	137	15
†1908...	20,871	533	374	72	24,290	479	336	70	9101	136	100	13	17,480	287	207	38	11,296	189	138	25
1909...	21,264	470	324	62	24,290	461	340	51	9128	135	107	16	17,715	302	218	22	11,429	173	113	16
Averages of Years 1900 to 1909.	20,166	527	326	75	23,955	511	352	68	8935	143	104	16	17,025	291	206	32	11,000	187	138	21
1910 ...	21,389	473	331	62	24,420	468	314	66	9193	127	90	8	17,825	297	227	45	11,519	157	106	10

TABLE II.—*continued.*

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	16. ECCLESHILL.				17. IDLE.				18. NORTH BIERLEY (EAST).			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
YEAR.												
*1900...	8605	199	117	24	7442	178	105	18	11,599	262	167	32
1901...	8681	221	139	34	7480	174	118	19	11,624	286	189	35
1902...	8761	198	128	27	7522	180	98	19	11,654	288	220	44
1903...	8812	213	142	27	7566	150	100	13	11,721	294	184	36
1904...	8864	225	148	31	7611	167	128	22	11,791	214	184	30
1905...	8917	183	131	25	7657	145	111	16	11,862	276	196	42
1906...	8982	230	146	32	7705	136	93	13	11,920	257	225	47
1907...	9052	225	124	20	7765	150	98	19	11,990	255	148	24
†1908...	9118	260	132	18	7792	167	106	17	12,110	269	185	34
1909...	9243	194	120	12	7838	137	95	14	12,182	221	190	29
Averages of Years 1900 to 1909.	8903	215	133	25	7638	158	105	17	11,845	262	189	35
1910...	9313	221	113	24	7863	140	94	24	12,256	222	170	24

TABLE II.—continued.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	19. NORTH BIERLEY (WEST).				20. THORNTON.				21. TONG.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
YEARS.												
*1900...	10,520	239	185	28	5561	135	87	18	7282	227	118	28
1901...	10,543	225	169	28	5548	123	98	24	7325	198	162	51
1902...	10,569	245	189	43	5542	133	102	15	7373	184	147	27
1903...	10,631	222	199	37	5575	126	81	15	7417	195	124	28
1904...	10,693	204	171	29	5608	120	97	11	7461	163	130	29
1905...	10,757	207	154	17	5642	122	79	13	7506	188	125	38
1906...	10,793	174	181	17	5689	132	85	16	7572	159	125	13
1907...	10,863	186	153	15	5739	106	78	12	7632	146	77	8
†1908...	10,881	166	163	15	5739	104	71	10	7659	174	103	22
1909...	10,881	196	136	22	5743	107	87	15	7682	150	105	21
Averages of Years 1900 to 1909.	10,613	206	170	25	5639	121	86	15	7491	178	122	26
1910...	10,951	160	142	12	5778	82	62	10	7740	158	108	18

TABLE III.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1910.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.																					
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						North.	South (H.).	East.	West.	Listerhills.	Great Horton.	Little Horton.	East Bowling.	West Bowling.	Exchange.	Bradford Moor.	Manningham.	Bolton.	Heaton.	Allerton.	Eccleshill.	Idle.	North Bierley East (H.).	North Bierley West.	Thornthorpe (H.).	Tong.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.																					
Smallpox ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ..	351	6	103	165	26	39	2	12	15	16	4	9	57	54	26	28	2	26	23	...	...	9	7	...	7	3	3	7
Membranous Croup	6	...	6	..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	170	2	3	9	14	114	28	8	7	10	5	7	10	23	6	21	1	12	10	5	8	7	8	6	5	2	5	4
Scarlet Fever ...	870	7	181	572	72	38	...	50	38	95	15	38	52	54	33	71	4	91	66	20	41	23	48	28	40	32	20	11
Enteric Fever ...	110	...	7	21	25	56	1	5	10	5	6	2	5	13	8	7	1	12	5	...	8	5	1	...	4	3	2	8
Continued Fever ...	2	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	16	...	...	...	4	12	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	6	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
*Anthrax ..	5	...	..	...	2	3	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Phthisis ..	150	...	4	20	33	92	1	20	8	19	7	12	1	5	10	13	2	10	14	5	2	1	8	10	...	1	2	...
TOTALS ...	1660	15	304	787	178	344	32	97	79	148	41	69	128	155	84	142	10	152	120	30	80	45	72	49	56	41	32	30

\* Voluntary notification.

(H. In each of these wards is situated an Isolation Hospital; also one in Cleckheaton and one in Calverley, out of district.)

TABLE III.—continued.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	No. of Cases Removed to Hospital from Each Locality																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	North.	South (H).	East.	West.	Listerhills.	Great Horton.	Little Horton	East Bowling.	West Bowling.	Exchange.	Bradford Moor.	Manningham.	Bolton.	Heaton.	Allerton.	Eccleshill.	Idle.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	9	12	13	2	3	31	44	15	17	2	13	16	...	11	8	3	2
Membranous Croup	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	39	30	60	13	28	28	47	29	47	3	70	54	14	33	10	34	26
Enteric Fever	4	10	5	3	2	3	5	7	5	1	9	4	...	5	3	1	...
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Anthrax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Phthisis	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	52	53	79	18	34	62	96	51	69	6	93	74	14	49	21	38	28
	22	17	31,	17	22												



TABLE  
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT,

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.												
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and up- wards.	N.	S.	E.	W.	L. HILLS	G. H.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	144	45	96	3	...	...	...	11	19	8	11	8	12
Scarlet fever ...	14	...	7	5	2	...	...	...	5	1	...	1	...
Whooping-cough ...	46	25	20	1	...	...	...	1	6	5	2	...	3
Diphtheria (including membranous croup)	36	1	18	17	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	2	4
Croup ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric ...	29	...	...	4	7	18	...	2	2	...	3	...	3
Other contd. ...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic influenza...	33	...	1	1	1	19	11	1	1	...	1	...	2
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea ...	101	70	23	...	...	5	3	6	15	2	5	8	5
*Enteritis ...	41	18	4	1	1	10	7	2	5	1	1	2	3
Gastritis ...	29	8	...	1	...	10	10	3	2	2	...	2	2
Puerperal fever ...	7	...	...	...	2	5	...	1	...	2	...	1	1
Erysipelas ...	7	1	...	...	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
*Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	329	2	4	10	53	242	18	27	19	14	26	15	14
Other tuberculous diseases ...	106	21	34	20	7	21	3	6	6	4	2	5	4
*Cancer, malignant disease ...	292	...	1	1	1	196	93	15	11	13	14	19	19
*Bronchitis ...	333	39	14	1	1	98	180	17	27	21	23	20	20
Pneumonia ...	270	43	69	10	9	98	41	17	12	16	20	19	26
Pleurisy ...	16	...	...	1	1	11	3	2	1	...	...	1	3
*Other diseases of Res- piratory organs ...	30	1	...	...	...	12	17	...	...	3	...	4	6
Alcoholism, } Cirrhosis of liver }	32	1	...	...	1	27	3	1	3	1	1	3	1
Venereal diseases ...	23	18	...	...	...	5	...	1	2	...	1	...	3
Premature birth ...	127	126	1	...	...	...	...	11	2	5	10	12	13
Diseases and acci- dents of parturition	23	...	...	...	4	19	...	...	1	1	4	1	...
*Heart diseases ...	413	1	3	8	14	216	171	22	16	23	17	17	31
Accidents ...	97	6	7	10	7	48	19	4	5	7	8	8	7
Suicides ...	25	...	...	...	4	20	1	1	1	2	1	2	1
*All other causes ...	1510	268	64	29	50	545	554	68	78	76	60	92	120
All causes ...	4116	695	366	124	165	1631	1135	220	240	209	212	242	303

\* In the West Riding Lunatic

NOTE.—In this Table all deaths of “Residents” occurring in public institutions, whether within or without are also, in columns 9—29, included among the deaths in their respective “Localities” according in public institutions in the district are in like manner excluded from columns 2—8 and 9—29 of

IV.

DEATH DURING YEAR 1910.

DEATHS IN LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES.)

DEATHS IN LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES.)															Deaths in Public Institutions
L. H.	E. B.	W. B.	Ex.	B. M.	M.	B.	H.	A.	Ecc.	I.	N. B. E.	N. B. W.	Th.	To.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	14	7	4	12	2	4	6	...	5	1	7	3	...	1	16
...	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	11
3	2	1	...	1	6	...	4	2	...	7	2	...	1	...	1
2	8	1	1	3	2	...	1	1	1	2	1	1	...	1	18
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	4	2	1	4	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	20
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	3	2	...	3	3	1	...	3	1	1	7	1	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	10	5	1	9	8	...	11	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	9
2	2	3	1	4	1	...	6	...	2	1	3	1	...	...	8
...	1	1	1	3	3	2	1	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
27	24	26	9	23	26	6	12	9	8	10	11	7	5	8	115
7	5	13	3	8	10	2	11	3	3	4	5	4	...	1	32
18	21	18	6	29	18	8	20	15	4	3	15	5	6	13	67
19	19	20	9	26	35	8	22	10	10	6	4	7	2	7	47
16	21	21	5	16	20	4	9	7	7	6	8	8	1	11	64
4	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
4	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	2	...	...	...
...	4	2	1	4	2	...	4	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	9
1	3	...	3	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	11
12	5	9	2	16	5	2	3	...	6	3	2	2	4	3	5
1	...	2	...	...	3	1	1	...	1	2	1	3	1	...	6
26	18	30	5	28	41	8	24	13	10	8	31	22	7	11	63
8	7	7	3	7	4	2	7	3	1	...	4	2	...	3	49
...	1	2	1	1	4	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	4

Asylums and other Public Institutions outside the district there were 35 deaths of persons (out of 77) said to come from Bradford, their address not being known.

81	110	96	24	130	114	41	80	32	48	35	61	69	31	42	268
255	284	277	82	331	314	90	227	106	113	94	170	142	62	108	832

the district, are included with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (columns 2—8). They to the previous addresses of the deceased as given by the Registrars. Deaths of “Non-residents” occurring this Table.

TABLE V.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1910.

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-2 months.	2-3 months.	3-4 months.	4-5 months.	5-6 months.	6-7 months.	7-8 months.	8-9 months.	9-10 months.	10-11 months.	11-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes.	{ Certified ...	153	34	29	32	248	85	49	38	40	43	20	33	32	33	35	35	691
	{ Uncertified ...	1	.	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Common Infectious Diseases.	{ Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Measles ...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	2	2	11	7	7	10	45
	{ Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Diphtheria : Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	{ Whooping Cough...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	4	3	1	1	3	2	...	3	25
	{ Diarrhoea, all forms ...	...	...	1	5	6	10	7	9	6	10	1	5	4	5	6	1	70
	{ Enteritis (not Tuberculous) ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	2	4	...	2	...	...	1	1	18
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	{ Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	8





City of Bradford.

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ANNUAL REPORT  
ON THE  
OPERATIONS OF THE  
MALE INSPECTORIAL STAFF OF THE  
HEALTH DEPARTMENT  
OF THE  
CITY OF BRADFORD,  
*FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1910,*  
BY  
FRANK WHITE, M.R.S.I.,

*Superintendent and Chief Inspector.*

SANITARY DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL,

BRADFORD.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1910.

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*To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor and Members of the Corporation.*

MY LORD MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Fourth Annual Report on the operations of the Male Inspectorial Staff of the Health Department of the City, for the year ending 31st December, 1910.

I am, My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK WHITE,

*Superintendent and Chief Inspector of Nuisances.*

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

W. ARNOLD EVANS, M.D., B.Sc.

OFFICERS OF THE MALE INSPECTORIAL STAFF  
OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

FRANK WHITE, M.R.S.I., Superintendent and Chief Inspector of  
 Nuisances.

H. DRAKE, Chief Assistant Inspector of Nuisances (Cert. San. Inst.)

H. SIMPSON, Divisional Inspector of Nuisances.

F. HILEY,                   ,,                   ,,                   ,,                   (Cert. San. Inst.)

H. SPENCER,               ,,               ,,               ,,               (Cert. San. Inst.)

W. ACKREL, Sub-Inspector of Nuisances (Cert. San. Inst.)

L. CLAYTON,               ,,               ,,               (Cert. San. Inst.)

A. GARNER,               ,,               ,,               (Cert. San. Inst.)

F. GLEDSTONE,           ,,           ,,           (Cert. San. Inst.)

J. HANSON,               ,,               ,,               (Cert. San. Inst.)

E. G. HARDY,             ,,             ,,             (Cert. San. Inst.)

J. H. HORSFALL,         ,,         ,,         (Cert. San. Inst.)

J. MCKEE,               ,,               ,,

T. RIDLEY,               ,,               ,,               (Cert. San. Inst.)

T. SEWELL,               ,,               ,,               (Cert. San. Inst.)

R. Y. WALTON,           ,,           ,,           (Cert. San. Inst.)

W. H. T. BENTLEY, Senior Meat Inspector (Cert. San. Inst.)

H. RAISTRICK, Junior Meat Inspector (Cert. San. Inst.)

J. J. WARRINGTON, Food and Drugs Inspector ; also acts as Inspector  
 of Dairies and Milkshops (Cert. San. Inst.)

OFFICERS OF THE MALE INSPECTORIAL STAFF OF THE  
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.

G. DRIVER, Fish Inspector.

W. MARGERISON, Shop Hours Inspector (Cert. San. Inst.)

W. HARDY, Assistant Shop Hours Inspector (Cert. San. Inst.)

S. NICHOLSON, Smoke Inspector.

J. H. WILKINSON, Common Lodging House and Canal Boat Inspector  
 (Cert. San. Inst.)

C. PITTS, M.R.C.V.S., Inspector of Cattle and Cowsheds.

J. E. SUTCLIFFE, Chief Clerk (Cert. San. Inst.)

J. W. MARLTON, Senior Clerk.

J. P. GREENWOOD, Clerk.

J. LAMBERT, Junior Clerk.

S. B. OATES, Storekeeper.

ADMINISTRATION.

The new Acts of Parliament in relation to Public Health and allied subjects, and the more serious manner in which the public now regard sanitary matters, tend to increase the duties of Health officials.

In reviewing the year's work of the Health Department, which has by the authority of the Health Committee, and under the directions of the Health Department, been brought to a successful issue in the course of the past twelve months, it is satisfactory for me to be enabled to state that the work has been actively pursued, and the results

obtained will, I venture to predict, compare favourably with those of preceding years.

With a large staff of Inspectors such as work under my supervision it is to be expected, under existing conditions, that the personnel will continually undergo transition to a less or greater degree. Thus the following changes took place during the year:—Divisional H. Drake succeeded J. P. Greenwood (incapacitated) as Chief Assistant Inspector. H. Spencer, District Inspector, was promoted to Divisional Inspector (but subsequently resigned on receiving a more lucrative appointment); W. Hardy, District Inspector, succeeded W. Margerison as Junior Workshop Inspector; the latter was appointed Senior Workshop Inspector vice H. Smith resigned; E. G. Hardy and T. Sewell (both inexperienced) were appointed District Inspectors.

With one exception I recommended the promotions, notwithstanding the knowledge that such changes materially effect, if only temporarily, the administrative work of the Department, to say nothing of its effect upon results recorded in these reports.

At the instigation of your Committee and by authorisation of the Attorney General, legal proceedings were taken under the Prevention of Corruption Act against a property owner in this City for putting a coin in the pocket of one of the Sanitary Inspectors whilst engaged in the performance of his official duties.

At the hearing of the case in the City Police Court the presiding Magistrate remarked—after the Bench had retired to consider their decision—“that it was an indiscreet thing for the defendant to do, but as there was an element of doubt as to what the intention and purpose was the defendant was entitled to the benefit of that doubt.” He thereupon dismissed the case.

## HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTION.

In my report of 1908 I advocated a house-to-house inspection of the City, and stated that the task could not be accomplished unless the Inspectorial Staff was augmented for the purpose. At the close of the following year the Housing and Town Planning Act was passed in Parliament and became operative, which rendered house to house inspection a statutory obligation.

Subsequent to a later report on the matter I was gratified to learn that you had adopted the recommendation of the Health Committee to appoint two additional Inspectors to work exclusively under the Act.

I should, however, like to say that systematic house to house inspection has formed part of the Inspectors' duties since my first year of office in the City, but they could not devote sufficient time to this important work.

House to house inspection has been made in 114 streets in the City during the year, comprising 1386 houses.

### NAMES OF STREETS.

#### ALLERTON WARD.

Bright Street  
Chapel Terrace  
Garfield Street  
Grange Road  
Grange Terrace  
Grange Fold  
Hazelhurst Road  
Moorside  
Planetrees Street  
Pleasant Place  
View Row

#### BRADFORD MOOR

WARD.

Dundas Street  
Myrtle Street  
Napier Street  
Lee Square

#### EAST WARD.

Butler Street  
Heap Lane  
Jane Court  
Park Street

#### ECCLESHILL WARD.

Ashgrove, Greengates  
Baker Street, Under-cliffe  
Bateson Street, Greengates  
Barraclough Buildings, Greengates  
Brunswick Place, Greengates  
Carrbottom Road, Greengates

Charnwood Road,  
Undercliffe  
Queen Street, Green-  
gates  
South View, Green-  
gates  
Stanley Street, Green-  
gates  
Stockhill Road, Green-  
gates  
Stockhill Fold, Green-  
gates

## EXCHANGE WARD.

Bedford Street  
Chandos Street  
Croft Street  
Heap Street

## GREAT HORTON WARD

Fenton Street  
Ireton Street  
Lawrence Street  
Pickles Lane  
Princeville Street  
Summerseat Place  
Stephenson Fold

## IDLE WARD.

Derby Street  
Granville Street

## LISTERHILLS WARD.

Ashley Street  
Blythe Street  
Bower Street  
Butterfield Place

Burrow Street  
Caledonia Street  
Carlton Street  
Earl Street  
Grafton Street  
Great Horton Road  
Hannah Gate  
Harrington Street  
Longside Lane  
Longside Court  
Lumby Street  
Melville Street  
Melville Court  
Milton Street  
Milne Street  
Monk Street  
Morpeth Street  
Morpeth Court  
Sterling Street  
Telford Street  
Tomlinson Street  
Tumbling Hill Street

LITTLE HORTON  
WARD.

Denton Street  
Skinhouse Street

## MANNINGHAM WARD.

Ashwell Street  
Bingley Street  
Fearnshides Street  
Isles Street  
Kensington Street  
Penzance Street  
Waile Street  
Weston Street

## NORTH WARD.

Back Victoria Terrace  
Bolton Road  
Dixon Street  
Richmond Street  
Wapping Road

## NORTH BIERLEY

## (EAST) WARD.

Bierley Lane

## NORTH BIERLEY

## (WEST) WARD.

Coll Place, Odsal  
High Street, Low  
Moor

## SOUTH WARD.

Hubert Street  
Back Hubert Street  
William Court

## THORNTON WARD.

Commercial Street  
Old Mill Yard  
School Green  
Thornton Road

## TONG WARD.

Prince Street  
Toftshaw Lane

## WEST BOWLING WARD

Rydal Street

WEST WARD.	Newington Street	Sackville Street
Butterfield Place	One Street	Summer Street
Gaynor Street	Oxley Street	St. Thomas' Road
Hayworth Street	Paradise Street	West End Street
Longcroft Place	Raven Street	Worthington Street
Menston Street	Rebecca Street	

### CLASSIFICATION AND DETAILS.

Class of House.		Total Number of Houses.	Rooms.		No. of Persons.		Average Number Occupying One Bedroom.	Houses Empty.
Through Vent.	Back-to- Back.		Living.	Bed.	Adults.	Children.		
252	1134	1386	1426	2537	3948	1683	2.21	40

Number of Houses without Slop Sinks .. 89.

### OVERCROWDING.

The number of houses found to be overcrowded was eight, as against five during a similar inspection in 1909.

### SUMMARY OF SANITARY DEFECTS.

Houses or parts thereof filthy .. .. .	112
General repairs required to houses .. .. .	89
Defective plaster on walls and ceilings .. .. .	104
Damp Houses .. .. .	82
Defective floors of living and bed rooms .. .. .	74
Dangerous places inside houses .. .. .	4
Defective house and yard drainage .. .. .	28
Drains under house floors .. .. .	6
Sink waste pipes not disconnected from drain .. .. .	21
Sink Waste pipes untrapped .. .. .	46
Sink waste pipes defective .. .. .	31
Sink waste pipes choked .. .. .	12
Slop sinks without waste pipes .. .. .	1

Slop sinks defective and foul, also walls around same	169
Water closets choked and defective .. .. .	11
Eaves spouts and down spouts defective .. ..	57
Choked yard gullies .. .. .	4
Cellars containing water .. .. .	7
House roofs defective .. .. .	156
Privy middens in a foul condition .. .. .	177
Houses unfit for habitation .. .. .	8
Conveniences in a filthy condition .. .. .	20

The Women Inspectors reported the following defects in sanitation to my department to be dealt with, and with few exceptions these have now been remedied.

Nature of Defect.	Number of Cases.
Damp houses .. .. .	43
House roofs and ceilings defective .. .. .	62
Structural dilapidations .. .. .	65
Bad smells .. .. .	27
Choked and defective drainage .. .. .	44
Cellars containing water .. .. .	3
House windows defective .. .. .	19
Chimney flues defective .. .. .	14
Gas escapes .. .. .	3
Dangerous places .. .. .	5
Want of repairs to privies and ashpits .. ..	56
Defective W.C. pedestals and fittings .. ..	40
Defective water supply fittings .. .. .	15
Rainwater conductors defective .. .. .	9
Foul accumulations .. .. .	1
Choked water closets .. .. .	19
Choked street gullies .. .. .	13
Houses without slop sinks .. .. .	5

PLANS SUBMITTED TO AND APPROVED BY THE  
HEALTH COMMITTEE.

During the year 663 Plans were approved of by your Committee for the construction of the following works :—

1741 water closets, affecting	2018 dwelling houses
8 privies	11 „ „
80 dust bins	80 „ „
43 baths	43 „ „
36 water closets	28 licensed premises
14 urinals	14 „ „
3 privies	2 „ „
225 water closets	93 factories and workshops
3 privies	1 „ „
33 water closets	18 schools, &c.
11 urinals	5 „
2 privies	2 farm premises
Alterations to cowshed	1 „ „
„ „ drainage	2 dwelling houses
2 manure pits	2 stables

The accuracy of each plan is verified by a visit to the premises before it is placed before your Committee.

RECONSTRUCTION AND CONVERSION OF PRIVIES  
AND MIDDENS INTO WATER CLOSETS  
AND DRY ASHES PITS.

The vigorous crusade entered upon three years ago for the abolition of privies and middens in the City has been actively pursued during the past twelve months.

During the year 626 notices were served to provide water closets in respect to 2442 houses, and 45 notices in respect to 51 factories and workshops.

The number of water closets actually erected for houses was 1945, and for factories and workshops 217, making a total of 2162.

A considerable number were in course of progress at the close of the year.

In comparing the statistics given below of the work done in that direction during the three years, it will be observed that there is very little difference. As special efforts were made each year, it would appear that the staff has reached its zenith in the performance of this branch of work under like conditions.

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

Description of Premises.	1908.		1909.		1910.	
	W.C.s.	Privies.	W.C.s.	Privies.	W.C.s.	Privies.
Dwelling Houses ... ..	1854	25	1969	12	1945	18
Factories and Workshops ...	254	2	194	2	217	2
Other Premises ... ..	78	5	28	1	—	—
Totals ... ..	2186	32	2191	15	2162	20

Thus the number of water closets provided in place of privies during the past three years is 6433, as against 3899 during the previous corresponding period.

It may be stated that as a result of privies being replaced by w.c.'s 2000 middens have been abolished during the past three years and dry ashes pits or dust bins substituted.

The activity displayed in this direction must lighten to no small

degree the work of the nightsoil removal department in the cleansing and disposal of the contents of such conveniences. Besides, in "conversions," facilities for easy cleansing of ashes pits are insisted upon for the future.

I know no work of more importance in promoting Public Health in this City than the abolition of foul and stinking privy middens, and I venture to say that everyone engaged in public health work would not hesitate to denounce such receptacles as vehicles for propagating varied forms of disease.

Roughly estimating there are about 25,000 privies in this City to-day. In the emptying of a very great number of the middens the contents are thrown out by the operator on to unpaved yards and unpaved back streets, thus polluting the soil, perchance to be carried into the houses by the boots. A similar danger arises even where paving exists unless all traces of the nightsoilmen's visit are quickly removed by cleansing with water. I am of opinion that some drastic movement should be made for the entire abolition of these "fever breeders" in the City at a much faster rate than is possible under present conditions.

For failing to comply with notices served to convert or reconstruct privies into water closets magisterial proceedings were taken against seventeen offenders.

In two cases fines were inflicted, together with costs amounting to £5 14s. Ten cases were withdrawn on payment of costs amounting to £1 9s., two without costs, and three cases are pending.

### TESTING OF HOUSE DRAINS.

During the year investigations were made by the Sanitary Inspectors for ascertaining the soundness or otherwise of drains in connection with 1875 houses and other premises.

Nature of Test.	Number of Tests.	Result.	
		Positive.	Negative.
Volatile ... ..	1243	536	707
Coloured Water Tests...	545	210	335
Smoke Tests ... ..	87	29	58
Totals... ..	1875	775	1100

The difficulties met with in the testing of house drains in the City and the fallacies connected therewith have been commented upon in previous reports.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

In all cases where Typhoid Fever and Diphtheria are notified to exist, the house drains are tested, except in cases where the system of drainage is such as to render impracticable the application of a test.

Of the 262 house drains tested, 80 were found to be defective, viz. :—

Number of Tests	{	Diphtheria	199	{	Defective	57 or 28·6%
				Negative	142 or 71·4%	
	{	Typhoid Fever	63	{	Defective	23 or 36·5%
				Negative	40 or 63·5%	

In twenty cases the house drains were so constructed as to prevent the application of the usual test.

MATTERS REFERRED TO THE CITY SURVEYOR'S  
AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Dangerous places	.. ..	263
Defective sewers and sewer ventilators	.. ..	27
Gullies requiring breaking down to	.. ..	4

Defective pavement and flagging in public streets ..	65
Buildings erected in back yards .. .. .	14
Wastes of water (referred to Water Department) ..	797
Choked street gullies (referred to Cleansing Department) .. .. .	1935

### DANGEROUS AND UNFENCED PLACES.

The number of dangerous and unfenced places dealt with under the direction of this Department during the year was 120, as compared with 156 last year.

### BURIAL GROUNDS.

During the year 603 visits have been paid by the Sanitary Inspectors to the various graveyards in the City, as against 829 last year. With one exception no irregularities were observed.

### PUBLIC URINALS AND UNDERGROUND

#### LAVATORIES.

The number of Public Urinals within the City is fifty-six, this being the same as last year. These, together with the various underground lavatories have received immediate attention when and where necessary.

### SUMMARY OF SANITARY INSPECTORS' WORK.

During the year the Sanitary Inspectors have made 142,735 inspections and visits for the investigation and suppression of nuisances.

The total number of nuisances reported amounted to 20,415.

The following statement shows the nature and amount of work done by the Inspectors during the year :—

Particulars of Work Done.							No. of Cases.
DEFECTIVE DRAINAGE AND SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.							
Choked drains cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	1456
Drains amended	..	..	..	..	..	..	1125
Drains reconstructed	..	..	..	..	..	..	476
Extra drains provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	115
Cellars drained	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Drains underneath houses abolished	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
Drainage system intercepted from sewers	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Open drain inlets trapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	110
Waste pipes trapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	69
Waste pipes disconnected	..	..	..	..	..	..	127
Rain water pipes disconnected	..	..	..	..	..	..	247
Rain water conductors repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	2319
Slop sinks repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	82
New slop sinks provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Water closet pedestals renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	144
Water closets and flushing apparatus repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	399
Water closets cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	173
Water closet apartments cleansed and limewashed	..	..	..	..	..	..	208
Soil pipes repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	66
Indoor soil pipes abolished	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Urinals cleansed, amended, or screened	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Urinals remodelled	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
New urinals provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
PRIVIES AND ASHPITS.							
Deposit of slops in ashpits prohibited	..	..	..	..	..	..	110
General repairs executed	..	..	..	..	..	..	1028
Privy apartments cleansed and limewashed	..	..	..	..	..	..	218
Dust bins repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	93
DWELLING HOUSES, &C.							
Dampness excluded	..	..	..	..	..	..	135
Roofs repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	368
General repairs executed	..	..	..	..	..	..	475
Houses or parts cleansed and limewashed	..	..	..	..	..	..	350
Overcrowding abated	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Cellar areas cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	70
Water removed from cellars	..	..	..	..	..	..	83
Caravans removed	..	..	..	..	..	..	51

## COURTS, BACK YARDS, AND STABLE YARDS.

Yards and passage paving repaired .. .. .	278
Yards cleansed .. .. .	171
Passages cleansed and limewashed .. .. .	137

## KEEPING OF ANIMALS, &amp;C.

Improper keeping of swine prohibited .. .. .	17
Improper keeping of fowls, &c., prohibited .. .. .	125
Accumulations of offensive matter removed .. .. .	164
Accumulations of manure removed .. .. .	271
Manure pits repaired .. .. .	30
Manure pits provided .. .. .	16

## MISCELLANEOUS NUISANCES.

Nuisances abated on offensive trade premises .. .. .	7
Other unclassified nuisances abated .. .. .	72

## SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.

Graveyards .. .. .	603
Offensive trade premises .. .. .	646
Houses where infectious diseases have occurred .. .. .	1321
Weekly visits made to houses to ensure isolation of infectious cases .. .. .	1780
Complaints specially investigated .. .. .	1368

The number of statutory notices served for the abatement of nuisances was 4894, as against 4482 last year.

The number of preliminary notices served for dangerous places was seventy, as against eighty-five for the previous year.

For non-compliance with the requirements of notices served two cases were heard before the City Magistrates. These were withdrawn on payment of costs, defendants promising to do the necessary work forthwith.

### INSANITARY PROPERTY.

The following premises were reported by the various Inspectors as being unfit for human habitation. In each instance I verified the report before referring the same to the Medical Officer of Health.

Situation of Premises.	Type of House.	No. of Rooms.	Number of Occupants.		No. Un-occupied.	Nature of Defects Generally.
			Over 10.	Under 10.		
Regent Square, 14 and 16 ..	House Let in Lodgings ..	4	7	—	—	Very damp; defective roof; no drainage.
White Abbey Road, 22 ..	Cellar Dwelling and House Let in Lodgings ..	6	10	1	—	Filthy; dilapidated and no drainage.
Philadelphia Street, 3, 7, 11, 13, 17, and 19 ..	Back to Back ..	12	6	2	4	No drainage and generally dilapidated.
Sackville Street, 15, 17, 19, and 21 ..	Back to Back ..	8	7	6	—	No drainage and generally dilapidated.
Wakefield Road, 83 ..	Back to Back ..	4	5	—	—	Damp.
Slack Top, Wibsey, 60, 62, 64, and 66 ..	Back to Back ..	6	7	5	—	Damp; no drainage or proper water supply.
Pearson Fold, Wyke Lane, 5 and 6..	One Storey Dwelling ..	2	—	—	2	Damp and dilapidated.

## SUMMARY:—

No. of Houses .. 20 {	No. of rooms ..	42.	No. of occupants over 10 ..	42
	No. of houses unoccupied ..	6.	No. of occupants under 10 ..	14 } 56.

In addition to the above, particulars of the sanitary condition of 30 Houses and Cellar Dwellings have been obtained by the Inspectors at the request of the Medical Officer of Health, and forwarded to him with a view to closing same.

## SMOKE ABATEMENT.

It is now generally admitted that the question of the possibility of preventing the emission of quantities of black smoke from steam boiler furnaces is settled beyond dispute.

We have instances of this in the districts of Idle and Greengates; these localities are more immune from smoke than any other in the City in which an appreciable amount of manufacture is carried on. As a matter of fact many firms can boast in having almost smokeless chimneys, and what has been accomplished in those districts may be reasonably looked for in other parts of the City in the future. Manufacturers who were frequent offenders are now finding it more profitable to ensure perfect combustion rather than continue the risk of prosecution by polluting the atmosphere.

The most industrial side of the City—if large chimney stacks are any criterion—is the Thornton Road district. Here we find the smoke nuisance most prevalent, but the circumstances are also most exceptional. In referring to the area mentioned the Inspector states that “as many as ninety-one chimneys can be seen at one point in this district, and in connection therewith there are 230 boilers, requiring the consumption of about 441,000 tons of coal per annum, or an average of about six tons per boiler per diem.”

Notwithstanding occasional statements to the contrary and the unwillingness of a few to recognise the fact, good work has been done by your Smoke Inspector during recent years in the direction of diminishing the amount of smoke produced in the City.

The question is one wholly affecting steam users, and it is only right that they should endeavour to make out where the fault lies and provide a proper remedy.

The smoke problem during recent years has developed into one of national importance and extreme public interest.

Under the auspices of The Smoke Abatement League of Great Britain, on the 29th June, 1910, a memorial was presented to the Local Government Board from nineteen municipalities for a national and uniform supervision and suppression of smoke nuisance.

In introducing the deputation to the President of the Local Government Board (The Right Hon. John Burns, M.P.) Mr. A. Gordon C. Harvey, M.P., stated that as a manufacturer he was absolutely certain that it was possible entirely to abolish nuisances from smoke and to save money in the process. Mr. Burns, in reply, said he believed that smoky chimneys were a sign of waste, an evidence of defective combustion, and a proof of bad stoking.

During the year the number of notices served for the abatement of smoke nuisance was sixty-seven, these being served under the Public Health Act, 1875.

In respect of these notices, twenty-six cases, including adjournments, were heard before the City Justices and dealt with as follows :—

In fifteen cases fines for non-compliance with Justices' Orders were inflicted amounting to £7 10s., together with costs £5 5s.

In three cases Orders were made requiring the abatement of the nuisance within periods varying from fourteen days to two months, and costs were imposed amounting to £1 7s.

In four cases the summonses were withdrawn on payment of costs, 16s., the offenders having abated the nuisance.

The penalties and costs inflicted total £14 18s.

During the past year considerable indulgence has been granted by

the Health Committee to steam users who have applied for time to re-arrange their boiler plant, erect new flues, chimneys, &c.

The following firms have carried out the alterations detailed below, and several of them state that they are making a saving besides steaming better :—

Illingworth, Wood & Co. Ltd., Woolcombers, Fairweather Green, have added an additional 8ft. 6in. by 30ft. boiler; a steam saving engine of a new type; and have affixed mechanical stokers to the boilers, at a total cost of £4000.

Holden, Burnley & Co. Ltd., Woolcombers, Cumberland Works, have re-organised the whole of their boiler plant, putting down three high-pressure boilers, new economisers, and made structural alterations, at a cost exceeding £3000.

The Holme Top Mills Co. have substituted a high-pressure boiler 8ft. 6in. by 28ft. for one of the low-pressure type.

William Grandage & Co Ltd., Brownroyd Dyeworks, have built a new chimney 186 feet high, new flues, economisers of 1250 pipes, and up to the present have installed four new boilers towards a full complement of eleven. Smut and grit arresters are also part of the permanent improvements. The inspector is informed that the cost of this new plant when complete will exceed £20,000.

Sir Isaac Holden & Son Ltd., Woolcombers, Alston Works, are proceeding with alterations to boiler plant at their old works. Six high-pressure boilers of the most improved type are to be installed, together with new flues and economisers, and an apparatus fixed with a view of reducing smoke nuisance to a minimum.

Unfortunately there is no lessening of the “grit” nuisance. Many houses in the City are in a deplorable state owing to grit finding its way in and being deposited on food stuffs and in sleeping apartments.

This nuisance is caused by the use of forced or induced draught along with small, rough slack coal mixed with smudge, the cost of this fuel averaging from 5s. 11d. to 7s. 6d. per ton.

It is interesting to note, as showing the large amount of fuel consumed in the dyeing trade, that at the works of one branch of the Bradford Dyers' Association, where there are twenty-eight boilers and four chimney stacks, between 55,000 and 65,000 tons are burned annually.

The Inspector has made upwards of 1000 visits to steam users during the year, and by his practical knowledge and supervision has prevented many offences.

### INSPECTION OF COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

During the year I have paid numerous visits to these houses in company with the special Inspector, and I am pleased to report that great improvements have been effected in a number of the houses, and more especially in respect to

41 Bolton Road

35 Pine Street, and

44 Bolton Road

7 and 9 Clifford Street,

by way of structural alterations and provision of additional sanitary conveniences.

The houses were found to be well conducted and without any cause for complaint in the management, and this remark applies equally in regard to night—or rather early morning—visits, which were made by the Inspector on five occasions.

One notable feature, for which no reliable explanation can be given, is the extraordinary increase in the number of lodgers, which exceed the figures recorded last year by 44,258. Despite the influx of the migratory class of people resorting to these houses for nightly shelter, not a single case of overcrowding was reported to exist, as the amount

of accommodation in the registered houses in the City surpassed even such a demand.

The number of registered Common Lodging Houses in the City is thirty-five, this being the same as last year.

These thirty-five houses contain 187 rooms for sleeping purposes and are registered to accommodate 1758 lodgers.

The weekly returns sent in by the Lodging House Keepers show that 522,078 persons were accommodated during the year, as against 477,820 for the previous year. The nightly average was 1430.

The number of inspections made during the year was 1650.

The requirements of Section 82 of the Public Health Act, 1875, in regard to cleansing and limewashing, were complied with in all the Common Lodging Houses within the City.

During the year applications for the transfer of registry of three Lodging Houses were granted by your Committee.

### HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

The deplorable condition existing in the housing of the people under this heading, who may be classified as "the submerged tenth," and the insurmountable difficulties facing the Local Authority in effectually dealing with the problem, has been recognised by the Health Committee for a number of years past. They were instrumental in convening a Conference held in Bradford on July 4th, 1907, to discuss the matter with representatives of other large towns and cities. A resolution, moved by the Chairman of the Health Committee at that period (Mr. Arthur Priestman) and supported by the Conference, was forwarded to the President of the Local Government Board, urging the Government to amend the existing law, but up to the present any expectations have been doomed to disappointment.



STATISTICS AS TO THE OCCUPANTS OF CERTAIN TYPES OF HOUSES AS TABULATED BELOW.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.									SINGLE TENEMENTS.									FURNISHED HOUSES (Comprising Living and Sleeping Rooms).								
Number and District.	Males only.		Females only.		Couples of Opposite Sexes.		Children	Houses Empty.	Males only.		Females only.		Couples of Opposite Sexes.		Children	Houses Empty.	Males only.		Females only.		Couples of Opposite Sexes.		Children	Houses Empty.		
	Rooms.	Occu- pants.	Rooms.	Occu- pants.	Rooms.	Couples.	No.	Nos.	Rooms.	Occu- pants.	Rooms.	Occu- pants.	Rooms.	Couples.	No.	No.	Rooms.	Occu- pants.	Rooms.	Occu- pants.	Rooms.	Couples.	No.	No.		
(1) Bolton Road ..	10	10	7	8	57	56	13	15	2	2	2	2	37	37	6	2	1	2	6	9	38	39	52	1		
(2) George Street ..	8	8	40	41	127	127	30	10	—	—	2	2	7	7	1	—	1	4	3	3	24	24	28	2		
(3) Manchester Road..	—	—	36	40	46	45	7	5	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	4	—		
(4) Westgate ..	4	6	18	26	63	64	13	8	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—		
Totals ..	22	24	101	115	293	292	58	43	2	2	5	5	48	48	7	3	2	6	9	12	66	67	3	84		

SUMMARY :—(All types).

Number of Male occupants .. ..	32	Number of Houses empty .. ..	64
Do. Female occupants .. ..	132	Do. Rooms occupied, H.L.L... ..	416
Do. Both Sexes, occupants .. ..	407	Do. Rooms occupied, single tenements	55
Do. Children .. ..	134	Do. Furnished houses occupied .. ..	77

The statistics given on the annexed table are the result of a census taken by the special Inspector during the year, and may be of interest as showing the composition of the occupants as regards the sexes of this and similar types of houses within the City.

The particulars of houses let in lodgings, single tenements, and houses let furnished, within the City, are as follows :—

No.	District.	1 Houses Let in Lodgings.	2 Rooms Singly Occupied.	3 Houses Let Furnished.	4 Rooms	5 Single Tenements.
1.	Bolton Road ...	40	89	43	46	92
2.	George Street ...	96	208	9	30	63
3.	Manchester Road ...	30	87	2	4	8
4.	Westgate ...	39	93	4	1	2
	Totals ...	205	477	165	81	58

EXPLANATORY :—

The figures in column 1 represent the number of houses that can legally be defined as houses let in lodgings in each of the four districts throughout the City. The figures in column 2 represent the number of rooms let separately to one or more persons.

The single tenements enumerated in column 3 are mostly sub-let in conjunction with those in column 1 and 2, and they are occupied by the same class of persons, but as they cannot legally be defined as houses let in lodgings they are kept separate.

The furnished houses enumerated in column 4 are mostly “farmed” houses, and they are chiefly occupied by families who require more than one bed. The figures in column 5 represent the number of rooms in the aforementioned houses.

In the Westgate district there are seventeen rooms singly occupied, the occupiers of which provide their own furniture.

### INSPECTION OF CANAL BOATS.

The number of Canal Boats inspected within the City boundaries during the year was 485, and of these 52 were found not complying with the Acts and Regulations provided in that behalf.

The following is a detailed list of the breaches of the Acts and Regulations :—

Number of Cases.	Nature of Breach.
19	Decks required caulking.
5	No lids to water casks.
2	Cabin floors dilapidated.
1	Double bulkhead not open to external air.
3	No certificate of registration on board.
6	Water casks dilapidated.
1	Certificate produced did not identify owner.
1	Deck rail dilapidated.
7	Cabins required painting.
3	Boats not properly marked
6	No water casks on board.
6	New certificates required.
1	Pump defective.
1	Overcrowding.
2	Filthy cabins.
1	Unregistered boat used as a dwelling.
1	Obstructing the Inspector.
	Total number of breaches .. .. 66
	Total number of boats affected .. .. 52

During the year the Local Authority instituted proceedings against two masters of canal boats for having the cabins of their boats in a filthy condition, and in each case a fine of £1 including costs was imposed. The master of another boat was fined 10s., including costs, for obstructing the Inspector in the execution of his duty. Another case, in which the master was charged with using an unregistered boat as a dwelling, was dismissed, the Stipendiary Magistrate giving the offender the benefit of the doubt of the plea set up in defence.

With regard to the remainder of the offences mentioned, notices were served on the persons responsible requiring them to execute the necessary repairs, almost all of which have been carried out and the requirements of the Acts and Regulations complied with.

No cases of infectious diseases were notified during the year.

At present there are no boats registered with this Authority.

In consequence of Police Court and other proceedings, many boats have found their way to the local boat repairing yards, where they have been overhauled and put into a cleanly and habitable condition.

It will be observed from the list of offences committed during the year, that with few exceptions the boats coming under the supervision of this Authority were generally in good condition, the offences being of a minor character. Three boats were struck off the register during the year owing to the action of the Inspector.

## INSPECTION OF MEAT, SLAUGHTER-HOUSES, POTTED MEAT AND SAUSAGE MANUFACTORIES.

During the year the Meat Inspectors examined the carcasses and internal organs of 1096 animals. Of these 336 were condemned as being wholly unfit for human food, and the remainder were partially so. The carcasses or affected parts were surrendered and afterwards

destroyed in the presence of the Inspectors. In addition two buttocks of beef, eighteen hind quarters of Dutch veal, nine hundredweight of ox feet and tripe, and small quantities of sundry foreign offals were surrendered and destroyed.

Particulars relating to the surrendered carcasses :—

Carcases wholly condemned.	Cows..	..	86	=	Weight in lbs.			
	Heifers	..	5		Beef ..	..	50,076	
	Bullocks	..	4		Mutton	..	6,977	
	Pigs ..	..	86		Pork ..	..	13,352	
	Sheep	..	103		Veal ..	..	3,658	
	Calves	..	52		Offals ..	..	27,888	
Carcases affected with localised disease and partially condemned.	Cows..	..	404		Tons. Cwts. Qrs. Lbs.			
	Heifers	..	86		Total ..	45	10	1 3
	Bullocks	..	32					
	Pigs ..	..	157					
	Sheep	..	52					
	Calves	..	28					

SUMMARY OF DISEASES OR CONDITIONS WHICH  
RENDERED THE CARCASSES UNFIT FOR  
HUMAN FOOD.

Anæmia	Fevered	Pleurisy
Anthrax	Hydatids	Pneumonia
Actinomycosis	Inflammation	Peritonitis
Cirrhosis	Injuries	Pyæmia
Cysticercus Cellulosæ	Jaundice	Rickets
Dropsy	Joint Ill	Septicaemia
Emaciation	Moribund	Smothered
	Tuberculosis	

The meat Inspectors made four seizures during the year and the honours were equally divided between them:—

	Weight	
(1) 21 pieces of beef and mutton	.. 63lbs.	by Inspector Bentley
(2) 16 pieces of beef .. .. .	480lbs.	Do. do.
(3) Carcase of cow and internal organs	480lbs.	by Inspector Raistrick
(4) 8 pieces of mutton .. .. .	97lbs.	Do. do.

Total weight 1120lbs. or 10cwt.

In each instance a Magistrate's order was obtained for the destruction of the meat in accordance with the statute.

- (1) The seizure was made at a branch shop of one of the largest foreign meat importers in the City. The meat was removed to the Town Hall, where it was examined by myself and by a Veterinary Surgeon on behalf of the offenders.

The "bad weather" plea was set up as a defence before the Magistrates, but the defendants were fined £3 and 9s. costs.

- (2) This was a very bad case. The meat was obviously diseased and its condition must have been known to the butcher, who evidently intended it for sale. A portion of the seizure—two buttocks—was found hanging behind the back door at the foot of the bedroom staircase at the rear of the butcher's shop. The remainder was principally taken from a refrigerator in the shop, and consisted of a mass of boneless flesh which had been cut from the bones in the hope of rendering detection of the disease more difficult, if not invisible, to the eye.

A prosecution ensued and a fine of £10 and 7s. costs was imposed. Your Inspectors had been taking an extraordinary interest in the defendant's business for a considerable time prior to the day the seizure was made.

- (3) The Inspector saw a live animal, apparently diseased, being conveyed through the streets of the City in a float. He followed it to the St. James's Abattoirs, where it was quickly

slaughtered. He appeared on the scene and found the carcase dropsical and in an advanced stage of tubercular disease. On learning the particulars in regard to certain transactions that had taken place he promptly seized the carcase and internal organs.

The owner was prosecuted and a fine of £7 10s., including costs was inflicted.

- (4) The facts relating to this seizure, in the opinion of your Committee, did not warrant legal proceedings being taken and they decided that a letter of caution from the Town Clerk would meet the case.

The number of Private Slaughter-houses within the City is 48. Thirty-three of these are registered under the old regulations, and fifteen are subject to annual licence. Visits to the number of 1904 have been made to these premises during the year.

The number of premises where sausage and potted meat are made for sale is 187. These have been visited on 2598 occasions, and found generally satisfactory.

Visits numbering 469 were paid to butchers' shops open on Sunday mornings for the sale of meat. On each occasion the meat exposed for sale was found to be in a sound condition.

The meat supplied by contract to the Fever Hospital and Union Workhouse has been inspected twice weekly and found to be sound, of good quality, and in accordance with the contract specification.

The Public Abattoirs and Rawson Place Market have been visited daily.

Two cases of Anthrax were found by the Inspectors, and were reported to the Police to be dealt with under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act.

## INSPECTION OF FISH, GAME, POULTRY, FRUIT, AND VEGETABLES.

The total quantity of fish, game, poultry, fruit, &c., destroyed during the year at the instigation of the Inspector—Mr. Driver—amounted to nearly fifty-two tons.

Daily inspections of the Markets have been made, resulting in seven seizures of unsound food stuffs. Proceedings were taken against the offenders and convictions recorded in each case.

During the year 634 visits have been made to retail fish, game, and poultry dealers' premises, and five seizures of unsound fish were made. In one case the offender was sent to prison without the option of a fine, the case being a particularly bad one, the defendant having kept a quantity of fish in a stable for a fortnight and then offered it for sale.

Details of prosecutions will be found under the heading "Seizures and Prosecutions."

Ninety-three requests were made for examination of food stuffs at St. James's Market, and on eighty-seven occasions the goods were found unfit for human food, and were surrendered and destroyed.

On sixty-four occasions unsound food stuffs were found exposed or deposited for the purpose of sale, and after their unsound condition had been pointed out to the owners, the goods were surrendered for destruction. The total weight was one ton eight hundredweight and twenty-four pounds. In a number of instances the circumstances did not warrant seizures being made, and in others traders were cautioned as to the future conduct of their business.

One sample each of Dutch cockles and mussels, and one sample of

mussels from Fleetwood were submitted by the Medical Officer of Health for bacteriological examination. Each of the samples was found to be sewage polluted. The Inspector rightly suggests that some method ought to be adopted at the ports where Dutch shellfish is landed of examining it before it is consigned to inland markets, and thus avoid the great risk of an outbreak of Enteric Fever or other illnesses associated with the consumption of sewage-polluted shellfish. If wholesale merchants dealing in Dutch shellfish would from time to time submit samples for bacteriological examination, it would greatly minimise the risk, but unfortunately they are under no statutory obligation to do so. In consequence of the continual exposure for sale of sewage-polluted shellfish, the Health Committee instructed the Medical Officer of Health to communicate with each dealer in Dutch shellfish with a view to stopping the sale in the City.

During the year large quantities of undersized mussels were consigned to the St. James's Market from Morecambe. The Inspector reported the matter to the Lancashire and Western Sea Fisheries District Board, and it was at once taken up by that Authority. Proceedings were instituted against three of the chief offenders and they were convicted at the Lancaster Petty Sessions.

During Christmas week a large number of unsound turkeys were consigned to St. James's Market, and 1411 were found unfit for food. One cannot help but deplore such terrible waste at one stroke of what should have been good foodstuff. If there was a more rigid system of inspection at the port of landing there would be less danger of this class of goods being sold, where the public are not protected by systematic inspection. It is said that some of the turkeys were consigned from London to a neighbouring town and re-consigned to Bradford Market, where they were promptly condemned and surrendered to the Inspector for destruction.

## FISH CURING YARDS.

During the year 265 visits have been made to the fish curing yards. The places were found clean and otherwise in a satisfactory condition. Thirteen hundred bloaters were surrendered to the Inspector, on being found unfit for food.

## ARTICLES OF FOOD SURRENDERED.

The following is a summary of the articles examined by the Inspector and found unfit for human consumption :—

FISH.						Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Cockles	..	..	66½ Bags	..	..	4	3	2	14
Mussels	..	..	119 Bags	..	..	8	17	1	—
Crabs	..	..	159..	..	..	—	2	—	—
Shrimps	..	..	..	..	..	—	5	1	14
Shrimps (picked)			44 Bags	..	..	—	—	2	9
Prawns (Dutch)			30 Tins	..	..	—	3	3	—
Smelts	..	..	8 Boxes	..	..	—	—	2	—
Codlings	..	..	..	..	..	—	9	3	14
Oysters	..	..	480..	..	..	—	—	2	14
Sprats	..	..	5 Boxes	..	..	—	9	—	—
Mackerel	..	..	14 Boxes	..	..	—	16	2	14
Herrings	..	..	17 Boxes	..	..	2	3	1	14
Bloaters	..	..	1350 and 15 Boxes		..	—	5	2	7
Kippers	..	..	100 Boxes	..	..	—	15	2	14
Haddock (Finnon)		..	..	..	..	—	13	—	14
Codlings (Finnon)		..	..	..	..	—	6	3	7
Whitings (Finnon)		..	..	..	..	—	—	1	14
Fillets (Finnon)		..	..	..	..	—	—	2	14
Pollen	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—

						Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Salmon and Trout	..	..	..	..	..	—	I	—	—
Coal Fish	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	I	14
Hake	..	..	..	..	..	2	I	I	21
Plaice	..	..	..	..	..	—	11	I	7
Codfish	..	..	..	..	..	—	6	—	14
Whitings	..	..	..	..	..	—	11	2	7
Megrims	..	..	..	..	..	—	2	—	—
Halibut	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	2	14
Haddock	..	..	..	..	..	2	—	3	24
Lemon Soles	..	..	..	..	..	—	7	3	21
Total weight					..	25	18	I	5

## GAME, POULTRY, AND RABBITS.

Turkeys	..	..1445..	..	..	..	7	11	—	20
Geese	..	.. 13..	..	..	..	—	I	I	2
Chickens	..	.. 111..	..	..	..	—	2	3	19
Ducks	..	.. 121..	..	..	..	—	2	3	18
Black Game	..	.. 4..	..	..	..	—	—	—	8
Curlew	..	.. 1..	..	..	..	—	—	—	2
Partridges	..	.. 23..	..	..	..	—	—	—	23
Hares	..	.. 8..	..	..	..	—	—	I	4
Pieces of Venison	5..	..	..	..	..	—	—	I	14
Rabbits	..	..1162..	..	..	..	I	7	—	14
Total weight					..	9	6	I	12

## FRUIT.

Walnuts	..	.. 8 Bags	..	..	..	—	8	I	14
Chestnuts	..	.. 5 Bags	..	..	..	—	3	2	8
Tomatoes	..	.. 35 Boxes	..	..	..	—	6	—	5

						Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Rhubarb ..	..	6 Hampers	..	..	..	—	10	2	—
Cherries ..	..	27 Boxes	..	..	..	—	7	—	20
Strawberries	..	17 Baskets	..	..	..	—	—	3	1
Raspberries	..	57 Baskets	..	..	..	—	2	2	12
Gooseberries	..	9 Baskets	..	..	..	—	—	3	14
Bilberries	..	89 Baskets	..	..	..	—	7	3	22
Pears ..	..	123 Hampers & Boxes	..	..	..	2	19	—	14
Plums ..	..	26 Hampers	..	..	..	—	6	3	10
Melons ..	..	24 .. ..	..	..	..	—	3	—	—
Bananas ..	..	44 Trees	..	..	..	1	2	2	8
Grapes ..	..	18 Baskets	..	..	..	—	1	—	14
Red Currants	..	9 Baskets	..	..	..	—	—	1	26
Miscellaneous Articles	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	3	18
						<hr/>			
Total weight	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	3	18

## VEGETABLES.

Savoys ..	..	100 Dozen	..	..	..	1	13	—	—
Cabbages	..	10 Dozen and 80 Bags	..	..	..	3	4	—	—
Red Cabbages	..	30 Bags ..	..	..	..	1	10	—	—
Cut Red Cabbages	..	1 Barrel	..	..	..	—	2	—	—
Lettuce ..	..	93 Crates and 10 Boxes	..	..	..	—	17	3	—
		and Hampers	..	..	..	—	17	3	—
Turnip Tops	..	32 Bags ..	..	..	..	—	16	—	—
New Potatoes	..	1 Barrel	..	..	..	—	—	3	14
Spinach ..	..	12 Hampers	..	..	..	—	3	—	—
Cucumbers	..	1 Hamper	..	..	..	—	—	1	14
Radishes ..	..	2 Boxes	..	..	..	—	2	—	—
						<hr/>			
Total weight	..	..	..	..	..	8	9	0	0

# SEIZURES AND PROSECUTIONS.

Nature of Article and quantity.	Place of Seizure.	Remarks.	Penalties.			Costs.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
18 Stone Haddocks	Retail Shop	No Proceedings Taken.						
13 Plaice ..	Rawson Place	Dismissed.						
2 Plaice (sold) ..		A bad case						
2 Mackerel and 30 White Herrings	Retail Shop		1	13	0	0	7	0
40 Stones Haddocks	Diamond Street	Twice previously convicted.	5	0	0	0	7	0
4 Stones Haddocks (sold) .. ..	Diamond Street	Convicted previously.	5	0	0	0	7	0
11 Stones Haddocks	Do. do.		2	0	0	0	7	0
62 Whitings and 32 Quarts Cockles	Hawker's Cart	Very bad case. Sent to prison 21 days hard labour. Partner with above fined.	1	0	0	0	7	0
30 Quarts Cockles	Retail Shop	Several times warned and convicted previously.	5	0	0	0	7	0
2 Rabbits .. ..	Diamond Street	Do.	5	0	0	0	7	0
21 Rabbits ..	St. James's Mkt.		2	0	0	0	7	0
21 Rabbits ..	Do. do.		2	0	0	0	7	0
2 Turkeys .. ..	Do. do.	Including costs.	2	0	0			
2 Turkeys ..	Do. do.	Do. do.	2	0	0			
			32	13	0	3	3	0
						32	13	0
Total ..						£35	16	0

The quantity of Fish, Game, Poultry, Rabbits, &c., found exposed for sale and seized according to law amounted to 1176 pounds.

### FRIED FISH SHOPS.

There are 326 Fried Fish and ‘ Chips ’ Shops in the City.

During the year 669 visits and inspections were made by the special Inspector.

At his instigation I communicated in strong terms with the proprietors of five fish shops in respect to the dirty condition of their premises and uncleanly mode of conducting their business. The warning had the desired effect, but constant visits have to be made to these and a large number of other premises in the same trade, to enforce even a standard of cleanliness consistent with the ordinary needs of daily life, and no wonder, when, forsooth, the trader does not appear to understand the reasons for personal cleanliness.

I dealt with this trade at some length in a special report under the heading of “ Offensive Trades.” which was printed and supplied to you about the time I commenced to compile this report.

One fried fish shop was reported to the City Surveyor as being structurally dangerous, and subsequently the front wall was rebuilt.

Structural improvements and sanitary amendments were also effected at ten other shops under the direction and supervision of the Inspector.

The Inspector makes the following observations :—

“ I have on several occasions found the frying-pans in a filthy condition, and the fat nothing but a mass of filth. This class of dealers seem to think that their frying-pans never require washing

out, and look in wonder when you suggest that soap and water should be more freely used."

"It is, however, pleasing to note that the majority of fish fryers are scrupulously clean and careful."

### ICE CREAM MANUFACTURE.

During the year the Inspector (Mr. Driver) made 617 visits to premises where Ice Cream is made and stored. It is pleasing to report a great improvement in the conditions under which this commodity is manufactured and stored, but there is still plenty of room for further improvement.

The worst offenders are the low-class Italians, but it is gratifying to know that out of thirty-five manufacturers and vendors of Ice Cream four years ago, only twelve of that nationality are carrying on the trade in the City to day.

Many have left the City, and the reasons are not unknown. They have been routed by rigid inspection and the consequences that followed. Large quantities of unwholesome Ice Cream have been confiscated and poured into the sewers on many occasions. They have been stopped from storing the article in a number of strange places, viz., under bedsteads; in foul-smelling living-rooms; in cellars—where insects have fallen into the cream; and in close proximity to privy middens. They have also been compelled to conform to a standard of cleanliness, which no doubt is a great hardship to them.

For a number of these offences legal proceedings have been taken under the bye-laws in operation in the City, and with few exceptions the maximum penalty (£2) was inflicted and costs.

During the year three offenders preferred going to prison rather than pay the maximum fine, although they could well afford to pay the money.

The number of prosecutions taken during the past three years are as follows :—

Year.	No. of Prosecutions.	Fines.			Costs.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1910	8	12	6	0	2	12	0
1909	8	12	10	0	3	0	0
1908	7	9	12	0	2	16	0
Total ..		34	8	0	8	8	0

The following are details of the prosecutions taken against Ice Cream Manufacturers during the year under review :—

No. of Case.	Action taken.	Remarks.				Penalties.			Costs.		
						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Prosecution	Bad case.	Maximum penalty ..			2	0	0	0	8	0
2	Do.	Do.	do.			2	0	0	0	8	0
3	Do.	Do.	do.			2	0	0	0	8	0
4	Do.	Dismissed	.. ..			—			—		
5	Do.					1	10	0	0	7	0
6	Do.					1	10	0	0	7	0
7	Do.	Bad case ..	.. ..			1	13	0	0	7	0
6	Do.	Do. ..	.. ..			1	13	0	0	7	0
						12	6	0	2	12	0
									12	6	0
									.. £14 18 0		

## OPERATIONS UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

A scientific study on extensive lines has been made for years past in the "Faking" of foodstuffs sold to the public, and many of the artificial devices resorted to in the attempt to alter or disguise the real nature of the article may be regarded as ingenious.

Unfortunately, to some extent "Faking" is legalised by the above-mentioned Acts, and the privilege is taken advantage of to the fullest extent by food manufacturers and vendors, whilst some do not scruple to run the risk of prosecution, as fine and costs that may be incurred on conviction are financially worth risking.

So far public feeling has not been aroused sufficiently to bring about a much-needed reform in Food Laws, as the average consumer concerns himself very little about "Doctored" food. In fact it is astonishing how little interest is taken by vendors to ascertain the nature and quality of articles of food they offer for sale to the public. It may be a question of indifference, or payment of 2s. 6d. for each analysis, or both.

Nevertheless, it is no doubt the duty of the State to protect the individual against all frauds in the nature of adulteration. The various Government Acts and Orders in operation to-day were designed for that purpose, but they are hopelessly inadequate in these enlightened ages of food sophistication to effectually deal with the matter.

I venture to say that fraudulent food adulteration is not likely to be suppressed until the Legislature fixes:

- (1) Standards and definitions of purity for all articles ;
- (2) Nature and quantity of preservatives ;
- (3) Nature and quantity of colouring matter, or other admixtures permissible in any article ; and
- (4) Renders adulteration a penal offence.

Food adulteration is not so rife in Bradford as it is in some of the other large towns, and it is pleasing to note that the remark applies especially in respect to milk and butter. The table set out below is given for a comparison to show at a glance the results achieved in the Department during the past four years.

YEAR.						
1910.				1909.	1908.	1907.
Number of Samples	..	790	..	779	720	728
Adulterated or Doubtful		41	..	45	45	52
Prosecutions	..	20	..	22	18	22
Fines and Costs	..	£37/3/0	..	£34/14/0	£23/15/0	£21/6/0

The whole of these samples were procured by the Food and Drugs Inspector (Mr. Warrington).

Whenever samples of Food or Drugs submitted to the City Analyst under this Act are certified by him to be adulterated the offence is always reported to the Health Committee, but the name of the vendor is not made known. The Committee give instructions for legal proceedings to be taken or otherwise. It often transpires that a breach of the regulations is too narrow to warrant such proceedings being taken and may end in a letter of caution being sent to the vendor by the Town Clerk.

During the year under review numerous samples of milk were obtained for analysis on the railway platforms and at places of delivery. In four instances the sample was found to be adulterated and prosecutions were successful.

Two margarine dealers were cautioned against infringements of the Acts relating to the labelling of margarine exposed for sale, which were afterwards rectified.

Nine samples of infants' foods were procured and forwarded to

Dr. Buchanan, Chief Inspector of Foods, Local Government Board, on the instructions of the Medical Officer of Health (Dr. Evans).

The following articles of food, after examination by request and found to be unfit for human food, were surrendered and destroyed :—  
Red cabbages, 15 cwts. ; plums (Victoria) 120 lbs. ; rabbits, 29 ; finnon haddock, 70 lbs ; picked shrimps, 9 lbs. ; mussels, 5 bags ; cockles, 2 bags.

These articles were dealt with by Inspector Warrington, in the absence of Inspector Driver, and are included in the tabulated list of articles surrendered to the latter-named officer.

### SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR ANALYSIS.

Nature of Sample.	No. Submitted.	Genuine.	Adulterated or doubtful.	Proceedings taken.	Fines.	Costs.	Remarks.
Milk .. ..	462	446	16	10	10/- £1 — — — £4   £1 £10  £1 £2 £4	7/- 11/- 5/-  3/- —  — 7/-  9/- 9/- 18/-	<p>4.9% of added water. 8.0% deficient in milk fat. 9.4% deficient in milk fat. 2.6% added water 6.1% added water 9.6% added water and 24.0% deficient in milk fat. This milk was from the farmer who had supplied the milk dealer with the 6.1% of added water, but on a previous date. The summons against the milk dealer was withdrawn on payment of costs, 3/-.</p> <p>19.0% added water and 13.3% deficient in milk fat. 29.3% deficient in milk fat. 13.4% added water This milk was from a dealer who had supplied another dealer with the 19.0% of added water, but on a previous date. The milk from the farmer was found to be good milk.</p> <p>4.6% added water (sep. milk). 23.0% added water (sep. milk) 17.1% added water and 4.7% deficient in milk fat.</p> <p><u>Total, £26/19/0.</u></p>

SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR ANALYSIS—*continued.*

Nature of Sample.			No. Submitted.	Genuine.	Adulterated or doubtful.	Proceedings taken.	Fines.	Costs.	Remarks.
Butter	..	..	73	72	1	—	—	—	
Jam	..	..	6	6	—	—	—	—	
Lard	..	..	57	54	3	2	£2 10/-	—	30.0% of cotton seed oil stearine. 15.0% Do.
Whisky	..	..	6	6	—	—	—	—	
Pepper	..	..	2	2	—	—	—	—	
Treacle	..	..	4	2	2	1	£1	9/-	50.0% of Glucose Syrup.
Cheese	..	..	17	17	—	—	—	—	
Margarine	..	..	9	9	—	—	—	—	
Bread	..	..	2	2	—	—	—	—	
Sago	..	..	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Corn Flour	..	..	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Baking Powder	..	..	3	3	—	—	—	—	
Cocoa	..	..	3	3	—	—	—	—	
Cream	..	..	5	5	—	—	—	—	
Picked Shrimps	..	..	5	3	2	1	—	—	62.3 grains of boric acid per lb. Withdrawn.
Picked Prawns	..	..	1	—	1	1	—	—	64.0 grains of boric acid per lb. Dismissed.
Potted Shrimps	..	..	2	1	1	—	—	—	
Potted Meat	..	..	5	5	—	—	—	—	
Sausages	..	..	4	4	—	—	—	—	
Fat	..	..	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Tea	..	..	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Lime Juice Cordial	..	..	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Coffee	..	..	5	3	2	1	£1	7/-	40.0% of chicory.
Beer	..	..	4	4	—	—	—	—	
Honey	..	..	2	2	—	—	—	—	
Golden Syrup	..	..	2	2	—	—	—	—	

SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR ANALYSIS—*continued.*

Nature of Sample.	No. Submitted.	Genuine.	Adulterated or doubtful.	Proceedings taken.	Fines.	Costs.	Remarks.
Ground Ginger ..	3	2	1	—	—	—	
Yeast .. ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Flour .. ..	23	23	—	—	—	—	
Glycerine .. ..	3	3	—	—	—	—	
Olive Oil .. ..	18	16	2	—	—	—	
Cod Liver Oil ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	
Camphorated Oil..	5	3	2	1	£2	9/-	
Castor Oil .. ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Spirits of Turpentine ..	6	3	3	2	10/-	7/- 3/-	15.0% of petroleum. 10.0% of petroleum.
Turpentine Liniment ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Flowers of Sulphur	2	2	—	—	—	—	
Milk of Sulphur ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	
Boric Acid Ointment ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Creime de Menthe	2	2	—	—	—	—	
Tartaric Acid ..	4	4	—	—	—	—	
Citric Acid ..	6	4	2	1	£1	9/-	Excess of lead.
Gregory Powder ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Liniment of Soap	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Zinc Ointment ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Compound Liq. Powder ..	4	4	—	—	—	—	
Ipecacuanha Wine .. ..	3	2	1	—	—	—	
Cream of Tartar..	4	4	—	—	—	—	
Seidlitz Powders ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Oxy Nitrate of Bismuth ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	

SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR ANALYSIS—continued.

Nature of Sample.	No. Submitted.	Genuine.	Adulterated or doubtful.	Proceedings taken.	Fines.	Costs.	Remarks.
Essence of Peppermint ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Sweet Spirit of Nitre ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Borax ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Sal Volatile ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	
Citrate of Iron and Quinine ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Pepsin ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Am. Tinc. of Quinine ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	
Am. Quinine Tablets ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	
	790	749	41	25	—	—	Total amount of penalties and costs, £37/3/0. Under the special arrangement with the trade and public, 28 samples were submitted for Analysis, making a total for the year of 818.

In connection with the special arrangement of the Corporation with the trade and public, twenty-eight samples were submitted to the City Analyst through the Health Department with the following results:—

Article.	Number Submitted.	Genuine.	Adulterated or Doubtful.
Rice .. .. .	10	7	3
Jam .. .. .	9	9	—
Salt .. .. .	1	1	—
Pepper .. .. .	1	1	—
Cheese .. .. .	2	2	—
Flour .. .. .	1	1	—
Butter .. .. .	1	1	—
Lard .. .. .	1	1	—
Almond Oil .. .. .	1	1	—
Baking Powder .. .. .	1	1	—
	28	25	3

Of the twenty-eight samples, nineteen were submitted by one trader, three by one trader in two cases, and two by one trader. Here we have evidence in support of my comment respecting the lack of interest taken by vendors which appears in the preface to “Operations under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.”

During the year forty-five samples have been obtained and submitted to the Leeds Medical School to be examined for tubercle bacilli.

Seven of these were reported as tuberculous.

No. 39. Was from a mixed milk coming by rail from beyond the City boundary. The farm was visited, and the cows examined

by the Veterinary Inspector (Mr. Pitts), but no suspicious cows were found. Seven weeks had elapsed between the taking of the sample and the report, and in the meantime changes in the herd had been made.

Two further samples were taken and found to be free from the tubercle bacillus.

No. 40. Was from a cow at a farm situate beyond the City boundary. The animal was first isolated and afterwards sold to a butcher and slaughtered.

During isolation the milk was not used for human consumption.

No. 41. From a cow within the City, which before the result was known had been sold to a local butcher.

No. 47. From a cow within the City, which was first isolated for about ten weeks, the milk not being used for human consumption, and then sold to a local butcher.

No. 48. From a cow in the same herd as No. 47, but before the result was known had been sold to the same butcher as No. 47.

No. 69. From a mixed milk coming by rail from beyond the City boundary. The farm was visited and a cow with a suspicious udder found.

Samples were taken direct from the udder and found to be tuberculous. The cowkeeper was notified, and the animal was eventually sent to the knacker.

No. 3525. From a mixed milk coming from beyond the City boundary. The farm was visited, the cows examined by the Veterinary Inspector, but no suspicious cows found.

Six weeks had elapsed before the result was known. The farmer said he had sold during that time two cows with defective udders to a local butcher.

This matter may be dealt with more fully by the Medical Officer of Health (Dr. W. Arnold Evans).

### DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

There are at present about 437 retail milk vendors registered and residing within the City, comprising the following :—

Cowkeepers and retailers, about .. .. .	160
Retailers only, in the streets and from their homes	162
Milk shops, including dairies, confectioners', small grocers', and other shops and restaurants ..	115

The milk supply is supplemented by about 160 cowkeepers and milk dealers from beyond the City boundary, who bring or send milk into the City—88 by rail, and about 72 by road.

Nineteen milk vendors were found selling milk unregistered. On their attention being drawn to the necessity for registration, they made application and are now enrolled.

Forty-eight milk purveyors have been registered during the year.

Eight hundred visits to milkshops and milkdealers' premises have been made.

Proceedings were taken against four milk purveyors for failing to exercise due diligence to prevent the exposure of milk for sale to dangerous sources of contamination contrary to the regulations, and one for failing to keep in a state of cleanliness by limewashing the

structure for storing milk and milk vessels. A conviction was obtained in each case.

For failing to exercise due diligence, &c., 5s. fine and 7s. costs.

For failing to exercise due diligence, &c., 20s. fine, including costs.

For failing to exercise due diligence, &c., 20s. fine.

For failing to exercise due diligence, &c., 10s. fine and 7s. costs.

For failing to exercise due diligence, &c., withdrawn on payment of 3s. costs.

For failing to limewash, &c., 10s. fine, including costs.

For failing to inscribe milk vessel, 5s. fine and 9s. costs.

Total penalties and costs, £4 16s.

Inspections have also been made of milk and milk vessels coming into the City by rail or otherwise from beyond the City boundary.

The aggregate amount of fines and costs imposed for breaches of the Food and Drugs Acts is £41 19s.

### COWSHEDS.

It will be observed from the following summary that a considerable amount of work has been done during the year under the supervision of the Cowshed Inspector to improve the sanitary condition of cowsheds in the City. I dealt with Cowshed Inspection and the insanitary conditions prevailing in a special report submitted to the Health Committee during the year 1908.

The work in connection with the first twenty-eight farms enumerated in the summary was executed as a result of Statutory Notices served upon the occupiers under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders, 1885 and 1886. In the case of the following eleven farms the owners or the occupiers did the work voluntarily.

NAME OF FARM.	SITUATION.	New Sheds Provided.	Sheds Reconstructed.	Feeding Passages Provided.	Extra Light Provided.	Extra Ventilation Provided.	Extra Space Provided.	Drains Reconstruc- ted or Amended.	Floors Relaid.	Walls Repaired.	Manure Pits: New or Reconstructed.
Upper Shay .. ..	Allerton .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Hill Top .. ..	Allerton .. ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—
Lower Grange .. ..	Allerton .. ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Pykeley.. ..	Allerton .. ..	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—
Swaine Royd .. ..	Allerton .. ..	—	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lower Shay .. ..	Allerton .. ..	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	1
Oaks .. ..	Allerton .. ..	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lea Side .. ..	Allerton .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dene Lane .. ..	Allerton .. ..	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—
Green Head .. ..	Thornton .. ..	—	2	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—
Nettle Hall .. ..	Thornton .. ..	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1
Shuttleworth Hall ..	Fairweather Green	—	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—
726 Horton Lane ..	Little Horton ..	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—
Horton Green .. ..	Little Horton ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
North's .. ..	Little Horton ..	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	1
Under Field .. ..	Great Horton ..	—	2	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Woodlands .. ..	Oakenshaw .. ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—
Moorside .. ..	Low Moor .. ..	—	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—
Park House .. ..	Low Moor .. ..	—	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—
Simpson Green .. ..	Thackley .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Smith Field .. ..	Thackley .. ..	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—
Graziers .. ..	Tong Street .. ..	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	—
Tyersal Lane .. ..	Tong .. ..	—	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—
Hanson .. ..	Rooley Lane .. ..	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—
All Alone .. ..	Idle .. ..	—	2	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Church .. ..	Idle .. ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holmes' .. ..	Bolton .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
137 Idle Road .. ..	Bolton .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Berry's .. ..	Allerton .. ..	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—
Moor Edge .. ..	Allerton .. ..	—	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—
Grange .. ..	Allerton .. ..	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Greenwood's .. ..	Thornton .. ..	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	1
Bell's .. ..	Great Horton ..	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—
270 Hollingwood Lane	Great Horton ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—
Birk's .. ..	Lidget Green ..	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—
Tong Lane .. ..	Tong .. ..	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Westfield Lane .. ..	Idle .. ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Low Fold .. ..	Bolton .. ..	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—
Swaine Royd .. ..	Bolton .. ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—
Total ..		9	44	19	34	29	25	31	33	23	13

## SUMMARY :—

44 Cowsheds—Reconstructed.

19 Cowsheds—Feeding passages provided.

34 Cowsheds—Light Provided.

29 Cowsheds—Ventilation provided.

25 Cowsheds—Air space provided.

31 Cowsheds—Drains re-laid or new drains provided.

33 Cowsheds—Floors re-laid or repaired.

23 Cowsheds—Walls cemented or repaired.

3 Cowsheds—New manure pits provided.

10 Cowsheds—Manure pits reconstructed or removed.

Nine new Cowsheds were built under the supervision of the Building Department.

The occupiers of the following farms have ceased to sell milk during the year in preference to making the necessary sanitary alterations to the cowsheds :—

Harrop Edge Farm, Allerton	Squirrel Farm, Thornton.
Rapefield Farm, Allerton.	Crow Nest Farm, Bolton.
Gazeby Hall Farm, Allerton	Millholme Farm, Idle.
Bricks Farm, Thornton.	Hargreaves House Farm, Tong.
Quarry Hill Farm, Thornton.	White House Farm, Wyke,

### COWSHEDS, DAIRIES AND VETERINARY INSPECTION.

The Veterinary Surgeon, Mr. C. Pitts, reports :—

At present there are within the City 342 dairy farms containing 632 cowsheds, which house 4364 dairy cows. As the supply of milk is not equal to the demand it is supplemented by about 3552 gallons delivered from farms outside the City boundary. Many of these places have little or no supervision and are in a very bad condition and seldom limewashed.

During the year 2688 visits have been made to dairy farms in the City. Also, 4620 inspections have been made regarding the sanitary condition of the cowsheds.

Inspections to the amount of 1230 have been made to dairies to ensure a proper standard both as regards their sanitary condition and also the cleanliness of the milk utensils used therein.

Thirty-five visits have been made to farms outside the City for the purpose of making 1012 examinations of the udders of dairy cows.

I have examined the udders of 18,228 dairy cows in the City, and inspections have been made regarding the general cleanliness of the cattle, and, when necessary, advice has been given to farmers to improve the condition of cattle and quality of milk.

As a result of the above examinations, 250 microscopic “smears” have been made of milk, pus, and sputum. These have been subject to microscopic examination with the following results :—

One hundred and thirty dairy cows were found to be suffering from diseased udders, and from sixty-seven farms unwholesome or unsound milk was being mixed with the milk from healthy cows and sold for human consumption.

discovered seventeen dairy cows suffering from tuberculosis of the udder, and their milk was being sold for human consumption. The farms at which these dairy cows were found were housing 310, so that the milk from this number, calculating on a basis of two gallons per head per day, would amount to 620 gallons containing the germs of tuberculosis. The seriousness of this state of affairs may be gauged from the fact that one ounce of such a mixed milk will cause tuberculosis in a cavy.

Seventy tuberculous cattle were removed from cowsheds in the City and disposed of as follows :—

28 were sold as “wasters” to persons outside the City ;

27 were sent to the knacker’s yard and destroyed ;

10 were sold as human food, after the diseased parts had been destroyed ; and

5 were totally destroyed at the City Refuse Destructors.

Included in the above were seventeen dairy cows found to be suffering with tuberculosis of the udder.

Forty dairy cows were found coughing up large quantities of mucous containing a great number of tuberculosis germs. Such cows have been proved to contaminate milk with consumption even when no udder disease could be found.

It is known that germs which have been coughed up have been found floating about in the vapour of a badly ventilated cowshed five hours after having been expelled from the lungs, and are thus ready to fall on the milk vessels, or milk, when the same are left unprotected.

Legal proceedings were taken against one farmer, who was found adding the milk from three cows suffering from inflammation of the udder to other milk, and selling it for human consumption.

Proceedings were also taken against one farmer for not complying with the Regulations of the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders.

Eight notices were sent to farmers complaining of dirty cowsheds, and in every case these notices had the desired effect.

One cowshed was found to contain domestic fowls over the cattle, thus causing excrementitious and other foul matter to fall into the milk during milking time. A notice to remove the fowls was sent to the farmer and this was complied with.

Four farmers were served with notices to remove swine from their cowsheds, and in each case the notice had the desired effect.

The service of six notices on farmers was instrumental in removing horses from the cowsheds in their occupation.

In three cowsheds were found deposits of human excreta. Notices were sent which prevented a recurrence.

Forty-nine appointments have been kept during the year with occupiers and owners and consultations and advice given regarding the reconstruction of cowsheds and dairies.

Nineteen persons were registered during the year as cowkeepers and purveyors of milk.

SHOP HOURS ACTS, FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT,  
EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN ACT.  
INSPECTION OF SHOPS, WORKSHOPS,  
BAKEHOUSES, &c.

SHOPS INSPECTED—SHOP HOURS ACT, 1892.

The number of visits and investigations made where young persons are employed was 5962. In 198 shops the employers had failed to exhibit the notice referring to the provisions of the Act and stating the hours during which young persons may be employed. Five of these employers who had been previously cautioned for similar offences were prosecuted, and the remainder were cautioned. Sixteen young persons were found employed in shops after having been on the same day employed in a factory or workshop for the full number of hours permitted by the Factory and Workshops Act. Each of the employers was warned that a repetition of the offence would involve prosecution.

SHOP SEATS ACT, 1899.

Special visits were made to 267 shops where female assistants are employed, and in six cases it was found that seats were not provided as required by the Act. Four of the employers were served with warning notices, with the result that the necessary seats were immediately provided, and in two remaining cases, where previous warnings had been given, prosecutions were instituted.

SHOP HOURS ACT, 1904—BUTCHERS', HAIRDRESSERS', AND  
BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS' CLOSING ORDERS.

Visits have been specially made by day and night after closing

hours to butchers', hairdressers', and boot and shoe dealers' shops in connection with the respective Closing Orders. 5225 observations were made of these shops, and ninety-three were found open in contravention of the orders; eighty-six of these were first offences and the occupiers were cautioned. The remaining seven offenders, who had been previously warned, were prosecuted.

#### PROPOSED CLOSING ORDER FOR PORK BUTCHERS.

During the year a Closing Order was applied for by the Pork Butchers of the City, and on the Health Committee's recommendation the City Council made an Order in the terms suggested by the applicants. It appeared, however, when steps were taken to ascertain the opinion of the occupiers of the shops concerned, that there was not the necessary two-thirds majority in favour of the Order, and consequently the Committee decided not to proceed any further in the matter.

#### EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN ACT, 1903.

The Inspectors have again given particular attention to the enforcement of the bye-laws made under this Act for the regulation of the hours of children employed in the City. A large number of visits have been made to shops and other places where children are employed in the early morning, during the day, and at night, in all parts of the City. The provisions of the bye-laws as they relate to the employment of children in various occupations before and after school hours, and as half-timers, have been carefully explained to all persons found to be employing children. The number of offences discovered during the year against the bye-laws was 422, and there were in addition seventeen offences against the general provisions of the Act, making a total of 439, as compared with 277 in the previous year, 375 in 1908, and 724 in 1907. In sixteen cases where the offence was repeated after warnings had been given the employers were

prosecuted. All the remaining employers were served with warning notices and supplied with printed copies of the bye-laws.

The following is a summary of the offences committed :—

Children employed after 9 p.m. on Saturdays ..	14
Children employed after 8 p.m. on weekdays ..	61
Children employed before and after school hours for more than 20 hours in a week .. .. .	9
Children employed as half-timers for more than 30 hours in a week .. .. .	22
Children employed under eleven years of age ..	45
Children employed the whole of the day on Saturday	126
Children employed both morning and evening ..	46
Children employed on Sundays .. .. .	9
Children employed during school meal hours ..	48
Children employed after half-time in factories ..	12
Children employed during the day in school holidays	8
Children employed after 8 a.m. on week-days ..	14
Children employed in public entertainments without a licence from the magistrates .. .. .	3
Children employed in public entertainments after licensed hour .. .. .	1
Children employed so as to be liable to cause injury to health .. .. .	1
Other offences .. .. .	20
	<hr/>
	439

### CHILDREN'S PERFORMANCES.

During the year 134 children were licensed by the magistrates to take part in public entertainments at the various theatres and other places of amusement. Visits were made in each case to see that the conditions of the licence were properly carried out, and that the children were suitably cared for and educated. In 132 cases the conditions were found to be satisfactory. In one case it was found that a child was employed after the licensed hour, and the manager of the theatre was warned. In the remaining instance it was found that the child had also been employed on the same day as a half-timer in the

factory, and the parents of the child were cautioned. Visits were also paid to the places of entertainment at times when there were no licences in operation, and on two occasions children were found taking part in the entertainment. In both cases the persons concerned were cautioned.

### WORKSHOPS AND BAKEHOUSES.

The total number of workshops on the registers is now 2282, and of bakehouses 455, as compared with 2247 and 437 respectively last year.

	Workshops.	Bakehouses.
Visits made by the Shop Inspectors ..	2273	743
Visits made by Women Health Visitors ..	792	
Visits made by the Sanitary Inspectors ..	481	
	<hr/>	
Making a total of .. .. .	3546	743

Special attention is paid to the cleanliness, ventilation, air space, closet accommodation, and general sanitary condition of these places, as required by the Public Health Act and the Factory and Workshop Act.

### FAILING TO KEEP LISTS OF OUTWORKERS.

Thirty-one employers who had failed to keep on their premises lists of outworkers employed by them as required by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, were cautioned, and in each case the list was immediately provided.

### NOTIFICATION OF OUTWORKERS EMPLOYED.

One hundred and fifty-eight employers who had failed to send in on the 1st of February and the 1st of August lists of outworkers employed by them as required by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, were warned, and your Committee allowed one month's grace in each

case, with the result that 154 lists were duly received within that period. In the remaining four instances the employers were prosecuted.

### OUTWORKERS' PREMISES.

230 visits of inspection were made to outworkers' premises, in the course of which 73 sanitary defects were found to exist, and these have since been remedied.

### SANITARY DEFECTS IN WORKSHOPS, &c.

The following is a summary of the sanitary and other defects found by the Shop Inspectors to exist in workshops, workplaces, and bake-houses. With slight exceptions the defects have all been remedied.

Particulars.	No. of Cases.
Workshops without abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories) .. .. .	79
Dirty workshops limewashed and cleansed .. ..	374
Dirty bakehouses limewashed and cleansed .. ..	102
Workshops without separate closet accommodation for the sexes .. .. .	26
Workshops with insufficient closet accommodation ..	9
Workshops with foul or defective w.c.'s or privies ..	147
Workshops where additional ventilation was required .. .. .	37
Overcrowded workshops .. .. .	8
Gas stoves without provision for carrying off fumes ..	22
Dangerous places in workshops .. .	1
Water closets in bakehouses .. .. .	2
Bed in bakehouse .. .. .	1
Baking underground without Certificate .. ..	4
Various other nuisances remedied .. .. .	101
	—
Total .. .. .	913

The following are the prosecutions undertaken by the Shop Inspectors during the year :—

Under what Act.	Nature of Offence.	No. of Cases.	Penalties.			Costs.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Shop Hours Act, 1892	Failing to affix notice required by the Act .. .. .	5	0	17	0	1	14	0
Seats for Shop Assistants Act, 1899	Failing to provide seats for female shop assistants ..	2	0	13	0	0	7	0
Shop Hours Act, 1904	Breach of Butchers' Closing Order .. .. .	7	0	11	0	2	9	0
Employment of Children Act, 1903, Bye-Laws .. .. .	Breach of Bye-Laws .. .. .	16	2	18	6	5	7	0
Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 .. .. .	Failing to send list of out-workers .. .. .	4	0	12	0	1	8	0
Total ..		34	5	11	6	11	5	0
						5	1	6
						£ 16	16	6

### H.M. INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES' COMPLAINTS.

During the year the Factory Inspector, in pursuance of Section 5 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, made 50 complaints to the Town Clerk in writing of matters affecting the sanitary condition of Factories and Workshops in the City. Your Workshop and Sanitary Inspectors dealt with the complaints and caused statutory notices to be served for various infringements and breaches of the Act.

At the close of the year the requirements of 16 of the notices had yet to be complied with, but the work was in course of progress at most of the places affected.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Members of the Health Committee for the encouraging consideration invariably extended to my suggestions.

Further, I wish to place on record my appreciation of the cooperation I have received from the Members of the Staff in my official capacity and to specially acknowledge the valuable assistance I have received from my Chief Assistant (Mr. Drake), and from my Chief Clerk (Mr. Sutcliffe).

FRANK WHITE,

*Superintendent and Chief Inspector of Nuisances.*